McVICKER'S THEATRE.
[illegible]
MISS JANE COOMBS,
[illegible]
MONDAY, Oct. 13th, will be presented the [illegible] play, in five acts, entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
LADY EVELINE AMYOTT .... MISS COOMBS
[illegible]
GRAND DANCE .... MISS HIGHT.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Myers, Miss Warren and Mr. Myers, in the cast.
☞ In active preparation an entire new comedy entitled THE WORLD OF FASHION.

MUSICAL.
Preparatory Class
OF THE MUSICAL UNION.
The Second Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7th, 1862,
Under the direction of
Professor Hans Balatka.
The objects of this Class will be to perfect singers in the Science of Music and the Art of Singing at Sight. Tickets of admission to be had at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, or of Professor BALATKA, at the rooms of the Musical Union, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. daily.
By order of the Executive Committee,
J. H. BROSS, Sec'y.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 58 Lake street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. the following invoices of goods, consigned to us direct from the manufacturers, and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash,
BEST WHITE CROCKERY,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Velvet Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Dwelling House of E. T. BLACKBURN, Esq.,
No. 195 West Jackson Street,
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

43 Crates CROCKERY WARE, direct from Europe,
AT AUCTION.
Without Reserve for Cash.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House,
43 Crates White Crockery Ware,
[illegible]
Will be Sold Without Reserve.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, UNDERSHIRTS AND WOOL SOCKS AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, and Thursday, Oct. 16th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

GORE, WILSON & CO.,
Auctioneers,
54 LAKE STREET.
Auction trade sales exclusively of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
[illegible]
GORE, WILSON & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale my
NEW MILL,
[illegible]
E. W. WARREN, Geneva, Wis.
Or inquire of J. M. KINGWILL, 239 South Water st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Steam Flouring Mill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A selected stock of Drugs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second hand Carriages for sale. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One first class Billiard Table, with Cues and Ivory Balls, at 135 Dearborn street second floor.

FOR SALE—A first-class Farm,
Situated 51 miles from Chicago.
On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 3½ miles from Bristol Station.
[illegible]

FOR SALE—Large House and Lot on Wabash avenue. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two new three-story and Basement Brick Houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
[illegible]

TO RENT.—The Brick Store No. 123 Randolph street, [illegible]
WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
[illegible]
W. S. PROSSER, 150 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Several suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, [illegible]

General Notices.

MRS. J. BRATTAN, fashionable Dress Maker,
No. 417 West Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO'Y.
[illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. NUMBER 84.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

We have felt great apprehensions for the result of the election in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the latter State, the loyal men are without organization or harmony. Sore-heads and bolters are running in almost every strong Union district. The drain of Republicans in those States, to fill the late calls for 600,000 men, is enormous. In many places one-half of the Republican voters have gone to the army, while not a tenth part of the Democrats have volunteered. The net loss to the Republicans in Pennsylvania, since the war began, is estimated at 50,000 votes; in Ohio at 40,000; and in Indiana at 30,000. The Republicans have sent that many more men than the Democrats. There has been a wide-spread, systematic and zealous effort on behalf of the leaders who oppose the war, to dissuade the rank and file of the party from enlisting, which has, in a large measure, been successful, especially under the late calls. They *keep them at home to vote*, and seize upon the seats in Congress, in the absence of a million of patriotic freemen in the field battling for their country. Unless war Democrats vote with the war Republicans in the three States named, we look for tory triumphs. The soldiers cannot be in two places at the same time—fighting the rebels in the field and the tories at the ballot box. In Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the soldiers will be allowed to vote, and the result will be, that in the three States, not more than one tory will be elected to Congress. If the soldiers of the other States were permitted to participate at the elections, there would not be five tories elected in all the North. Illinois would send a clean delegation of unconditional Union Congressmen.

IOWA.

The annual election in Iowa takes place to-day. There are six Members of Congress and a full board of State officers to elect. We have no fears of the result as the volunteers are allowed to vote. The Republican Union ticket will certainly sweep the State—or all the signs deceive us. We think it will be successful, exclusive of the vote of the soldiers, and they will add ten thousand to the majority. The tories, however, are making all the opposition to the Union ticket that they can. Mahoney, for instance, will get the support of every rebel sympathiser in his district; but he can't come in by considerable. We wish we felt as sure of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, as of Iowa.

☞ The New York *Herald* gives up Seymour as a cock that can't fight, and advises the tories to take him out of the ring. It says that he will not only be overwhelmingly defeated, but that he will carry down with him the rest of the ticket. Let him run. As none but tories will vote for him, he will answer the purpose of a census taker to ascertain their number in the Empire State, just as the running of Jim Allen will show how many tories there are in Illinois.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE PERRYVILLE FIGHT.

A Desperate and Sanguinary Conflict.

THE REBELS OUTNUMBER US TWO TO ONE.

THE ENEMY WHIPPED.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

[Special Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.]
BATTLEFIELD OF PERRYVILLE, Ky., October 9, 1862.

WHAT THE REBEL GENERALS INTENDED.

The enemy, then, thinking that he could beat a part of our army before the remainder came up, skillfully amused our generals by means of small parties of his cavalry, inducing them to believe that they were immediately upon his heels, while, in reality, he was many miles away, selecting his positions and massing his men. He did not fortify, it is true; he did not even throw up slight entrenchments. This was no part of his plan, because he expected to be the assailing party himself, and to fall with crushing weight upon the head of our column. His ground was most admirably chosen. He had planted his batteries upon a range of low wooded hills in front of Perryville, overlooking and completely commanding a wide line of open ground lying immediately at the foot of the range. His infantry was massed behind and around his artillery, and his cavalry were prepared to charge down the easy slope of hills, and sweep every living thing from the comparatively level ground below. Here was his trap, and into this he expected the advanced portions of the Union army to fall. Had they done so, I scarcely know how they could have been saved from utter annihilation.

HOW THE REBEL PLAN WAS FRUSTRATED AT THE OUTSET.

Two circumstances fortunately prevented the rebel plan from succeeding. In the first place our generals had all along entertained the idea that the enemy would make a stand at Perryville, if anywhere, for the purpose of holding certain springs said to be in that vicinity, and thus preventing our army from obtaining an adequate supply of water. This opinion was adopted by all those in our army who supposed that the rebels intended to give battle anywhere in Kentucky; and had Bragg, with his comparatively meager force, seriously thought of checking and repulsing the whole mighty army commanded by General Buell, Perryville is unquestionably the point where he would have made a stand, and he would need it for the very purpose of depriving our army of water. And I unhesitatingly assert, had Bragg been able to hold that position for three or four days, and there had been no rain in the meantime, the Union army would have been compelled to retreat. But whether the rebel army had succeeded in cutting off the head of our column or not, it would, by the overwhelming force rushing upon it in all directions, have been annihilated in forty-eight hours after the commencement of the action. This Bragg well knew, and hence never dreamed of making a serious stand at Perryville for the purpose of defending the springs. His object was simply to destroy the advanced divisions of our army without suffering much loss himself, and then availing himself of the confusion and delay which must necessarily ensue, leisurely continue his retreat. Before we would be ready to pursue him, he would have his main body far away as it was while we were marching from Lebanon, and he would, in addition, have inflicted severe loss upon us, and given a fresh moral strength to his army.

But never was a [illegible] more luckily entertained than this, [illegible] the rebels intended to make a prolonged [illegible] stand at Perryville, for the purpose of holding the springs. The notion originated from the actual scarcity of water which we found upon the road, and [illegible] to many of us still continue to make of the strength of the rebels in Kentucky. It was supposed that they had force enough to resist our army with a not altogether unreasonable hope of success, and that the resistance would be at Perryville, for the object I have already named. Strange as it may seem, these errors saved the advance of our army; for we began to move with the utmost caution long before reaching the vicinity of Perryville, deployed our column four or five miles from the enemy's [illegible]

[illegible]

...h assumed the proportions of a bloody battle.

DISPOSITION OF OUR TROOPS.

On Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Sheridan's division had the advance in Gen. Gilbert's corps, Rousseau's and Jackson's divisions having previously advanced by way of Taylorsville, and formed in order of battle; Jackson's division somewhat to the rear of Rousseau's, and forming the extreme left of our line. During the night the 36th brigade, commanded by Col. Dan. McCook of the 52d Ohio, and forming a portion of Gen. Sheridan's division, was also ordered up by Gen. Buell, and was directed to occupy some high ground, the highest perhaps upon the whole field. This ground is situated to the right of the turnpike, (Gilbert's corps being upon the left) and when occupied, placed Col. McCook's brigade immediately to the right of the 17th brigade—Col. Lytle's—which formed the right wing of Gen. Rousseau's division. The 36th brigade is composed of the 52d Ohio and 85th, 86th, and 125th Illinois. All are new troops, but Gen. Buell is said to have expressed the greatest confidence in them—confidence which their subsequent conduct fully justified.

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Col. McCook began to move forward with his brigade, accompanied by Barnet's battery from Illinois. It was nearly dawn when they arrived within sight of the position they were to occupy, but the moon was still shining brightly, and as they approached the bottom of the hill they could distinctly see the rebel pickets upon the crest.

The 85th Illinois, Col. Moore, was immediately deployed upon the right of the road, the front and flank covered by skirmishers, and the 52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Cowan commanding, was similarly deployed upon the left. The 125th Illinois, Col. Harmon, was posted as a reserve 150 paces in the rear. (The 86th Illinois had previously been detailed on picket duty.)

THE BRILLIANT ACTION WITH WHICH THE DAY OPENED.

Our skirmishers had scarcely taken intervals before the enemy's pickets opened a sharp fire, especially upon the 85th Illinois. Although the first fight in which they had ever been engaged, the troops moved forward at the word of command, and continued to advance firmly and steadily up the hill until they had driven the rebels from the crest, inflicting upon them a loss so severe that in their irritation they determined at all hazards to recover the position.

The peaceful moonlight was still slumbering upon the hill when the rebels appeared both upon the right and left in great numbers, planted a battery in front, and commenced pouring a shower of shrapnel upon the 36th. For an hour the shot went whizzing overhead and crashing through the trees, but not a man flinched from his post.

As soon as the position of the rebel battery was ascertained, a section of Capt. Barnet's artillery, consisting of two 10-pounder Parrotts, was brought to the top of the hill, and by a few well directed shots the rebel battery was silenced. But the rebel artillerymen were again rallied around their guns, again opened fire, and again were driven off by the two formidable Parrotts. A second time they returned to their pieces, only to meet with the same fate, and then the firing from the rebel battery ceased entirely.

Meanwhile the right wing of the 125th Illinois had been ordered up to support the battery, and performed their duty handsomely. The silencing the rebel battery seemed to check the ardor of the butternuts, and they retired into a woods fronting the position, the 36th remaining in undisputed possession of the contested ground.

Brigadier-General Gay, inspector of cavalry upon General Buell's staff, came up after the enemy had ceased their efforts to dislodge the 36th brigade, and advancing with a cavalry force in the direction the enemy had taken, was soon furiously attacked. A battalion of the 2d Michigan cavalry, Col. A. P. Campbell, was at once dismounted, while the other two were thrown under cover of the woods. The dismounted battalion advanced upon the enemy, assisted by the skirmishers of the 52d Ohio, and after a sharp skirmish, drove them from the woods. They soon rallied, however, and, receiving some reinforcements, they forced our skirmishers and cavalry to retire, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight now became deeply interesting. On came the enemy, pouring heavy volleys into the ranks of the 2d Michigan and other cavalry, and pushing it gradually back until it occupied the position from which it first advanced toward the woods. The situation was critical. If the enemy was not immediately checked, he would advance with his fresh forces and renewed courage up the hill, assaulting once more the gallant 36th brigade, which had been under arms ever since 2 o'clock in the morning, engaged during the greater portion of the time. Gen. R. B. Mitchell with his division was about getting into line of battle on the right of the hill, and it was now of more importance than ever that the hill itself should be held. As it was in the very center of our intended line, and commanded the ground for a great distance upon both sides of the road, its possession by the enemy might be attended with the most serious consequences.

It was just then that the 2d Missouri, Capt. Walter Hoppe commanding, a regiment which distinguished itself at Pea Ridge, came gallantly up to the rescue, and with deafening cheers advanced upon the enemy. The 2d Michigan cavalry, reanimated by this assistance advanced as skirmishers before the 2d Missouri, and the 15th Missouri came after as a support. In vain the enemy opened upon the advancing line a murderous fire. A continual storm of leaden hail raged round their ears; the 2d Missouri steadily moved forward, until the dismayed and conquered rebels broke and ran like sheep. For more than a mile the conquerors pursued, and only gave over when they were ordered back to their first position. The 2d Minnesota battery, Captain Hotchkiss, came up nearly at the same time with the 2d Missouri infantry, and by delivering a well directed fire upon the flank of of the rebels, assisted materially in driving them from the woods.

LOSSES, HONORS, ETC., IN THIS PRELIMINARY ACTION.

Thus ended, at about 10 a. m., the preliminary battle of this eventful day, and even at that early hour many a brave and noble spirit had taken its departure to another world. The 36th brigade had more than 100 killed and wounded, while the 2d Missouri had alone lost nearly 100 more. The 2d Michigan cavalry had also suffered considerably, and the batteries engaged had met with some slight loss. But at least 300 rebels had bit the dust, and we remained masters of the field.

The conduct of Gen. Gay and his staff is spoken of with much praise by all who witnessed it.

All the officers of the 36th brigade behaved so well that it scarcely seems just to make special mention of any one, although I find it impossible not to admire the behavior of Colonel Moore, of the 85th Illinois.

Col. Dan. McCook bore himself throughout the action with bravery and ability.

The 2d Missouri, which so greatly distinguished itself, forms, with the 15th Missouri, a portion of the 35th brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Barnard Laibold of the 2d, commanding. The other regiments of this brigade are the 44th and 73d Illinois. Colonel Laibold is a man who will always maintain the credit of any corps to which he may be attached. After the preliminary battle was over, he seemed restless and uneasy, repeatedly declaring that he "could not rest that night without another bout with the enemy."

A portion of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry was also engaged in this action, and Colonel James, commanding it, is, as well as his regiment, highly spoken of.

From the close of this combat, our cavalry took no further part in the affairs of the day, being posted in order of battle to the rear, waiting for an opportunity which never occurred.

This preliminary battle, as I have said, confirmed us in the impression that here the enemy was about to make a grand effort to drive back our army. But as a division or two only had arrived, we felt it highly imprudent to assail him at once, and hence resolved to remain in order of battle with what forces we had, and wait for the remainder to come up.

But the enemy could not wait. The head of our column had not rushed into the trap which he had set for it; he had already lost time in his retreat without accomplishing anything, and in his exasperation he determined to assail and overwhelm that portion of our forces which had arrived, even though they were drawn up and ready to receive him.

At about 11 o'clock a. m., artillery firing commenced.

ARTILLERY FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

Upon the left where Jackson's division was stationed, was one of our batteries feeling for the enemy. No response was elicited, however, nor did a battery connected with Mitchell's division, which came up about this time and took position upon the right of Sheridan's, meet with any better success.

Capt. Loomis' Michigan battery, posted on a hill which overlooked the whole space between our advance bodies and the wooded hills where the enemy's legions lay massed, also threw a few shells toward these hights, and Capt. Simonson (5th Indiana battery) did the same. But the enemy gave no sign. The position occupied by these two batteries was peculiarly favorable for operating against the enemy should he endeavor to cross the open space in front of them, but it was at the same time exposed and dangerous if the enemy should, previous to charging, open fire with his artillery from his position upon the hills.

I was talking with Capt. Loomis, who stood beside his guns, just previous to the commencement of the terrible struggle which was to drench the ground on which I stood with blood. Personally acquainted with every officer, and almost every man in both these batteries, having gone with them through Gen. O. M. Mitchell's long campaign in Tennessee and Alabama, I could not avoid a feeling of sadness as I looked around upon them, and reflected that, perhaps, ere the setting of the sun, the mangled corpses of some of them would be stretched beside their guns. Yet no sadness was visible upon their countenances. No! They had long ardently wished the time to come when they might measure strength with the rebel hordes, and now, as there seemed an immediate prospect that their wishes might be gratified, their hearts leaped joyfully in their bosoms, and their countenances beamed with animation.

Both Simonson and Loomis were as cool as though no enemy were within a hundred miles, although they both confidently expected, each passing minute, that before its expiration the thunder of the rebel artillery would open fiercely upon them.

Captain Simonton was in the very midst of a vivid description which he was giving me of the operations about Stevenson, Alabama, in which his battery bore a distinguished part, when a spherical shot buried itself deep in the side of the hill, just below where we were standing, and a half dozen more whistled fiercely over our heads, and raised great clouds of dust as they struck in the dried up fields beyond. At this time but two pieces of Loomis' battery were in position upon the hill, the remainder being stationed upon another eminence some distance in the rear.

These were at once ordered up, the shot and shell of the enemy's guns meantime continuing to plow up the ground in our vicinity and to crash through the branches of some half dozen trees, which were grouped together on the hill immediately to the right of Loomis' position.

"Captain Loomis," said I, as he was riding back toward the main portion of his battery upon the hill behind, "don't you intend to reply to that fire?" "Yes," said he, "I'll fetch 'em." Simonson's battery had opened in the meantime, and another away off to the right of the road.

All Loomis' pieces were now in position, and thundering away with the sharp, quick, deadly report which rifled Parrotts always make. To the extreme left, another battery immediately opened, and the enemy replied from at least half a dozen different positions, and shot and shell of every description flew in all directions. The enemy's artillery seemed very badly managed. Their missiles struck everywhere except where they intended them to strike, and it actually seemed that the safest points which could be selected for a circuit of two or three miles were in the very midst of our batteries.

ROUSSEAU'S DIVISION—LYTLE'S BRIGADE.

At the foot of the hill, just behind the batteries, was stationed Rousseau's division, the 17th brigade, Col. Lytle, to the right, and most of it upon the east of the right of our whole line, belong to the east of a narrow lane which ran north and south, and opened out into the field where Loomis was posted, just where stood the group of trees I have mentioned. The 9th brigade, Col. Harris of the 2d Ohio commanding, was on the left of the line on somewhat higher ground, partly in the open field and partly in a neck of woods, which extended into the cleared ground, and further to the left was the 28th brigade, Col. Starkweather of the 1st Wisconsin commanding.

This brigade was formed at Nashville about five weeks since, and had taken the place of the 8th brigade when the 3d division was re-organized at that city.

I missed the gallant and patriotic 8th. Falsehood, misrepresentation, envy and malignity drove it from the 3d division, where it had previously won immortal renown and had scattered it abroad over the South. One of its regiments, the 24th Illinois, was in this battle, however, and gloriously maintained its honor.

The 28th brigade supported Capt. Harris' 19th Indiana battery.

A few of the men belonging to these brigades were killed and wounded by the fire from the rebel cannon, but generally the shot passed harmlessly over their heads. I was near one of the men who was killed at the time he was struck, and could not but regard it as a singular fatality. His name is Robb—probably well known in Cincinnati, as he belonged to the 10th Ohio, and was Colonel Lytle's orderly.

He was not with his own regiment at the time of his death, but with the 3d Ohio, and was lying amongst the other men upon the ground.

While in this position, a spherical shot struck him in the side, passed entirely through his body, and buried itself in the ground beyond.

He died instantly, and almost without a gasp. Not a man of the regiment he was with was, at this stage of the battle, either killed or wounded.

A shell burst very near Gen. Rosseau and his staff, to the imminent danger of the general himself, and it was this that probably gave rise to the report that he was wounded. I do not think he was hurt at all, for the next morning I saw him riding over the field in fine health and spirits, his countenance only exhibiting an expression of sadness, when he came in view of those of his brave boys who were lying stiff and cold in death.

While I was watching with intense interest the effect of our fire on the enemy a shell came hurtling through the air and exploded in the very midst of Capt. Simonson's battery, killing two of his horses and wounding a couple of his men. The next moment a case shot tore away the head of another horse, entered his foreshoulder and ranged through the entire length of his body.

Not a man flinched however, until the enemy's batteries opposite Loomis' and Simonson's ceased firing entirely.

In fact there was a lull in the battle about this time all over the field, but it was the lull which follows the first blast of a tempest and indicates that it is gathering its forces for a more terrible onset. Captain Loomis' battery was now moved down the lane and took position upon the hill which lay immediately behind the one from which he had just been fighting. At the same time the infantry was moved nearer the crest of the latter and there lay down awaiting the onset which the enemy were evidently about to make.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when the cannonade commenced with terrific fury along the entire line.

Several of the enemy's batteries had evidently been moved much nearer, although still under cover of certain necks of wood which extended into the open ground toward our position. Strange discharges of musketry began to be heard, and the enemy's legions hitherto concealed, emerged in long and formidable lines from the cover of the woods.

In half an hour afterward, the discharges of musketry were sharp, quick and terrific from our right to our left, where Jackson's division, now fully in position, was gallantly sustaining the battle.

It was 3 o'clock when the rebels, hitherto unable to cause even a wavering in any portion of our line of battle, collected his chosen bands, and, under the leadership of Bragg himself, advanced determinedly towards our center, or rather the left of our center, in order to break, if possible, the line which our gallant soldiers everywhere so stubbornly maintained. In vain their artillery thundered within 100 yards of us; in vain their infantry poured volley after volley into our ranks; in vain their cavalry came forward with loud shouts and in magnificent order. Their artillery was silenced by the murderous fire of our batteries, and their cavalry advanced only to strew the ground with their corpses, and then retire in confusion.

ATTACK UPON JACKSON'S DIVISION.

But the attack which began upon Jackson's division, about twenty minutes after that upon Rousseau's was more successful.

Here the infamous Buckner brought an immense force to bear against the two brigades of which Jackson's division is composed—the 22d, commanded by Gen. Terrell, and the 34th, by Col. Webster of the 98th Ohio. A strip of woods lay between the open ground in front of this division and that in front of Gen. Rousseau's, and extends very nearly back to the woods upon the left of Perryville, where the rebels had their force posted in the morning. This strip of timber formed a covered way by which the rebels stealthily advanced until they were near our lines, when suddenly deploying to the left, they occupied the whole space in front of Jackson's division, and rushed upon it with demoniac yells.

The soldiers of the Union fought with courage never surpassed, and again and again were the advancing rebels checked and thrown into confusion. Regiment vied with regiment, and man with man, to see who should longest sustain the repeated and terrible assaults of the foe. Occasionally portions of the line would waver a little under the murderous fire which the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, poured upon it; but even while their comrades were falling thickly around them, the men would rally, re-form, and again drive their bullets in the faces of their desperate enemies.

Harris', Stone's and Parsons' batteries ceased firing shell and round shot, and hurled into the very bosom of the advancing host a storm of grape and canister, until the ground was literally covered with dead and mangled rebels.

But with ever-increasing strength the enemy continued the assault. He placed several lines upon sloping ground, in such a way that the whole could fire at once, and although this arrangement enabled our batteries to operate with more deadly effect, it created such havoc in our single line of battle as no soldiers could endure. A portion of the 21st Wisconsin, supporting Stone's battery, broke and fled. The greatly superior numbers of the assailants enabled them to outflank our line; and from both front and flank they rushed upon us, delivering their fire within a few feet of our lines, and charging up to the very muzzles of the guns.

The 80th Illinois and 105th Ohio gave way before this mad onset, leaving Capt. Parson's battery exposed. The artillerymen at once abandoned their hitherto nobly defended pieces, and all but a single gun fell into the hands of the enemy. Four of Capt. Harris' guns were also left upon the field, but the rebels had not time to carry them off, and I think they were all recovered to-day.

Our line being thus broken, the entire division retreated, perhaps a quarter of a mile, where it halted, and held its ground until the battle ceased. But it retreated only after its division commander, General Jackson, and one brigade commander, General Terrell, were killed, and the other, Colonel Webster, was mortally wounded. Not a suspicion will ever be cast upon the valor of these noble men; and if it be not true, as some declare, that two companies of the 21st Wisconsin, posted near Stone's battery, broke and ran away in unseemly haste, then all the troops of General Jackson's division will hereafter be classed among the veterans of the Union army.

The partial success of the rebels upon this division encouraged them to recommence the attack upon Rousseau, and now began one of the bloodiest passages at arms which has occurred during the war. I witnessed it from beginning to end, and gazed upon it with an indescribable horror which took away all sense of danger. Those whom I have longest known and best loved in the whole Union army, here fought and fell in scores before my eyes, and died in every terrible form of death. I may behold great battles hereafter, and my heart may become somewhat callous to their bloody scenes; but never shall I forget what I saw at that time, nor will the impression made thereby ever pass away.

THE ATTACK ON LYTLE'S COMMAND.

The 17th brigade, (Col. W. H. Lytle of the 10th Ohio, commanding,) formed, as I have said, the right of Rousseau's division, and it was against this that the rebel leaders directed their fiercest assault. Emerging from the shelter to which they had retired after their first repulse from this portion of the line, they advanced in heavy masses toward our position. Their appearance, as regiment after regiment, and mass after mass, came forth from beneath the woods and advanced down the slopes of the hills, was imposing in the extreme. Distance concealed the rags composing their uniform; the bright sunbeams glancing from their bayonets flashed like lightning over the field; and the blue flag with a single star waved all along their lines, as proudly as though it were not the emblem of treason, slavery and death. At their head advanced a general mounted upon a white horse, and surrounded by a numerous staff, all having horses of the same color. However one might hate these traitors, he could not but admire this conspicuous and daring valor, for each one of these "pale horse" riders instantly became a mark for a shower of bullets, several of which sped not upon their way in vain. Near the foot of the slope of hills, the wooded crests of which had formed their original position, they planted a dozen pieces of artillery, raking the 3d Ohio and 42d Indiana, which now advanced to the summit of the hill (upon which Loomis's and Simonson's batteries were posted at the beginning of the action) in order that they might meet the dense masses of the enemy's infantry, which were advancing under cover of the fire from their artillery. As soon as these two gallant regiments appeared upon the crest, they were saluted with a tempest of bullets from the muzzles of at least 4,000 muskets, at the same time that the cannon of the enemy thundered upon their front and flank. The 3d Ohio, Colonel John Beatty, sustained the heaviest fire, and as long as it remained upon the hill its ranks were continually plowed by the terrible discharges from the enemy's artillery.

But while it remained there, (and it remained until a third of its number strewed the field,) it never for an instant ceased to belch forth a volley of flame into the face of the foe, nor could the rebel legions, with all their desperation, summon courage to charge it. Every officer stood like a rock to his post, and the gallant Colonel Beatty, dismounting from his unmanageable horse, placed himself coolly and calmly in the centre of his regiment, cheered both by voice and example his dauntless men, and seemed totally unconscious that death was everywhere around and about him.

At last a shell from the rebel cannon set fire to a pile of straw, the flame of which instantly communicated to a large barn upon which the right wing of the 3d Ohio rested. In a moment the whole was in a blaze; the heat became intense and unendurable; and though some of the heroes stood until their faces were blistered rather than break their ranks, they were compelled at length to retire in confusion upon the centre and left of the regiment, which they also threw into disorder. Slowly and reluctantly the officers began to follow their men down the hill, at the foot of which they immediately re-formed the torn and bleeding ranks.

During this time the 15th Kentucky (Col. Curran Pope,) which was in the rear of the 3d Ohio, and under shelter of the hill, became intensely anxious to advance, and more than once sent up to ask the 3d Ohio to retire, and allow them for a time to face the foe. As soon as the disaster of the burning barn threw the 3d into disorder, Col. Pope shouted "forward" to his regiment, and with the utmost alacrity it rushed up the eminence. No matter that muskets, rifles, cannons hurled immediately against it every deadly missile of war; no matter that the roar of musketry and artillery which greeted its appearance sounded not like successive volleys, but like the continued rattle of ten thousand drums. No matter that its ranks were decimated ere it had been there a single minute; it stood like a wall until Lieut-Colonel Jouett and Major Campbell were both killed, and Col. Pope was wounded and his horse shot from under him. Then it retired, and rallied at the foot of the hill.

All this time the 10th Ohio were lying upon their faces to the left of the 3d, near the summit of the same hill, and upon the other side of a lane, as I have before mentioned. And now occurred the most terrible disaster of the day.

The retreat of the 3d Ohio and 15th Kentucky had left the right wing of the 10th uncovered, and a whole brigade of the enemy, forming in mass, advanced toward them under cover of [illegible] did not receive warning from some source, the rebel column would be upon them and annihilate them before they could rise from their faces and change front. Col. Lytle was expecting the enemy to appear in his front, over the crest of the hill, and had intended to have the gallant 10th charge them with the bayonet.

And they still lay upon their faces, while the enemy was advancing upon their flank, stealthily as a cat steals upon her prey. Nearer and nearer they come! Great heavens! Will no one tell the 10th of their fearful peril? Where is eagle eye which ought to overlook the field, and send swift-footed couriers to save this illustrious band from destruction? Alas there is none! The heroes of Carnifex are doomed! The mass of rebels, which a rising ground just to the right of the 10th has hitherto concealed from view, rush upon the hapless regiment, and from the distance of 100 yards pour into it an annihilating fire, even while the men are still upon their faces! Overwhelmed and confounded, they leap to their feet and vainly endeavor to change front and meet the enemy. It is impossible to do it beneath that withering, murderous fire; and for the first time in its history the 10th regiment turns its back upon the enemy. They will not run; they only walk away, and they are mowed down by scores as they do so.

The noble, gifted, generous Lytle, the Chevalier Bayard of the Ohio troops, was pierced with bullets, and fell where the storm was fiercest. One of his sergeants lifted him in his arms and was endeavoring to bear him from the field. "*You* may do some good yet," said the hero; "I can do no more; let me die here." He was left there, and fell into the hands of the enemy. It is fervently hoped that his wounds were not mortal, and that he may yet again be restored to us to fight for the cause he loved so well. The brave Major Moore was badly wounded while doing all in his power to retrieve the terrible blunder which some one had made. Lieut Colonel Burke, with almost superhuman courage, endeavored to rally his men, succeeding at last, and forming the shattered remains of the 10th in line of battle a considerable distance to the left.

During all these bloody conflicts, Gen. Rousseau seemed everywhere present, and, as if he possessed a charmed life, rode fearlessly amidst the iron hail, directing and encouraging his men. If the "dark and bloody ground" had furnished for the Union army only two such men as Pope and Rousseau, the patriot might cry exultingly, "Well done, Kentucky!"

ATTACK ON SHERIDAN'S DIVISION.

While the 10th Ohio was being so terribly cut up, another immense body of rebels filed off to the left, disappeared behind the woods fronting Gen. Sheridan's division, and soon after commenced a desperate assault upon our right and right center. But Mitchell and Sheridan were ready to receive them, and the high hill to the right of the road, occupied by the latter in the morning, instantly became a huge volcano, belching forth from every quarter volumes of fire and smoke, and flinging into the midst of the dismayed and staggering traitors, 10,000 projectiles, deadly as a volley of stones shot from the crater of Etna. After vainly endeavoring to storm the hill, the shattered masses of the enemy gave way, and were pursued by Gen. Mitchell beyond Perryville.

And now, while the 17th brigade was still struggling gloriously, and even after its frightful losses, was actually holding the rebels in check, the 9th and 28th brigades, both of which had borne a distinguished part so far, came to the rescue. A half dozen regiments rushed up along the crest of an eminence situated to the left, and with loud shouts bore down upon the enemy. Around a farm house to the left of the 17th brigade and in a woods in front of it (the same under cover of which the rebels had advanced in their assault upon Jackson's division,) the combat raged with unintermitted fury for more than half an hour. But when the attack upon our right was repulsed, the enemy retired from this portion of the field.

Just about sundown a last dispairing effort of the baffled foe, was made upon the right of Rousseau's division. Our line of battle in all this part of the field, had now completely changed direction, ranging from north to south, instead of from east to west as in the beginning of the day. A battery, which I believe was Captain Loomis', repulsed this last assault. But the firing of artillery, continued half an hour into the night, forming a scene awfully sublime. At last its thunder ceased as by mutual consent, and the Union army lay down upon its arms, while the rebel hordes silently and rapidly resumed their retreat, leaving us in possession of the field of battle, and large numbers of their dead and wounded in our hands.

I visited the various hospitals the next morning, and rode over the field of battle, where numbers of the slain and too many of the wounded were still lying; and I estimate our loss at 500 killed and 1,300 wounded, although I am perhaps the only person that has yet made an estimate, who puts it so low.

I do not believe the enemy's loss was greater, but I think it was equally severe. A few hundred prisoners were taken by each side. We lost seven pieces of cannon, and captured a number of wagons and ambulances. Several of the rebel guns were disabled, and may now be in our possession.

I hope, in a future communication, to notice particular instances of fidelity and gallant conduct.

When the writer of this left the field, our forces were still in line of battle, expecting a renewal of the rebel attack; and consequently he could obtain only a few names of the killed and wounded. From those presented here, nothing can be inferred as to the fate of those not named.

Y. S.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FORTY-SECOND INDIANA.

Killed—Capt. Charles Olmsted, co. A; Capt. Alfred Maier, C, missing, supposed to be killed. Wounded—Lieut. Sam Smith, wounded and missing; Lieut. Joseph Overall, D, in leg; Major James M. Shankland, in head; Lieut. Col. Denby, in mouth, slightly.

TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. Augustus Mauff, co. E, commanding. Wounded—Capt. Frederick Hartman, in thigh; Lieut. Peter Hand, G, in shoulder, severely; Capt. August Stevens, I, in thigh, slightly; Lieut. Kauffman, H, in shoulder, slightly.

TENTH WISCONSIN.

Killed—Major Henry O. Johnson; Lieut. G. M. West, co. E. Wounded—Capt. J. C. Adams, co. C. Killed—Capt. Bentley, H; J. Dana, I; G. W. Ralph, G; Lieut. Mitchell, C; —— Meeks, H; J. Flood, H; R. Jackson, H; H. Banderah, H; A. D. Musper, G; S. W. Clinton, I; Daniel Thurston E; G. Colson, C; Ord E. F. Kirkland, H; Wm. Bader, H; C. Jensen, H; B Kuir, H.

TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN.

Killed—L. Wingart, co. E; G. Gasten, E; Wm. Johnson, E. Wounded—Lieut. Smith, I, foot; Sergt. E. Bradish, do., hip; H. Marshall, G, head; B. Hall, do., arm; C. W. Carl, D, foot; Corp. H. O. Farian, C, arm; S. B. Thompson, G, arm; H. S. Dunn, I, leg; J. Burt, E, side; R. W. Baldwin, E, arms; Lewis Austman, C, hand; Sergt. W. Fowler, B, leg; N Rice, B, leg; Sergt. H. B. Williams, D, chest; D Davis, K, arm; F. W. Ziem, I, hip; H. Johnson, B, leg and side; J. Busho, A, foot; G. Raymond, B, arms; D. B Manchester, G, shoulder; J. C. Little, G, arm; T. Smith, A, leg; W. Morse, D, leg; B Barnard, K, hip; Christian Knuse, E, hand; Peter Giuseph, E, foot; R. C. Palmer, F, leg; T. Tafor, A, head; J. Locke, J, hip; J. W. Stiles, E, hip; L. Holt, legs; D. Macdonald, A, legs; M. Haskins, D, arm; J. W. Ackor, K, head and chest; —— Tuch, C, knee and side; Wm. Seaman, C, chest; H. E. Turner, C, arm; J. Wossen, H, head; H. Button, C, head and leg; F. Busho, I, side; A. Cortright, G, mortally; George Stimpson, I, leg; M. Webb, I, leg and hand; John Gilchrist, F, leg; M. Sands, K, chest.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Samuel Nash, co. A; Capt. Langston. Wounded—Benjamin White, co. A; Orderly Sergeant A. A. Beebe, right hip, seriously; Wm Blizzard, arm.

SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

Wounded—Captain Wethermax, co. C, thigh, severely; Captain Barrows, I, leg.

TENTH WISCONSIN.

Wounded—C. T. Snell, co. A, mortally; Joseph Tyler, A, foot; Albert Smith, A, breast.

SIMONSON'S BATTERY, INDIANA.

Wounded—Daniel Miller, hip.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA.

Killed—Lieutenant Colonel Heath.

EIGHTIETH ILLINOIS.

Wounded—Col. Thos. G. Allen, in hand; Lieut. Col A. F. Rogers, side of head, severely; Capt. C. C. Williams, co. D, slightly; Lieut. Alex. Von Kennel, D, missing; Lieut. Newton Pace, E, thigh; Lieut. S. G. Andrews H, mouth.

PARSONS' BATTERY.

Wounded—Lieut. George Holbrook, in arm.

NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

Killed—Jasper N. Thompson, Henry C. Scott. Wounded—William Johnson, Charles Mitchell, Clinton Keeler, Timothy Mead, David Williams, Aaron M. Guncle, Laurence Heinl, Jacob Muskop, David Keighler.

FROM MEMPHIS AND CORINTH

A Large Number of Rebel Prisoners brought into Corinth.

The Mobile Register's Account of the Late Battles.

THE CASE OF CAPT. MITCHELL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF ALTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Oct 10, VIA CAIRO, Oct. 13, 1862.

Great quantities of cotton have been arriving within a few days, and in consequence, the price is falling. The guerillas yesterday burnt several wagon loads near Wolf River, en route for this place, and swore no more should reach here.

The steamer Mack-a-Cheek was fired into at Commercial Bend, forty-five miles below. The men on board returned the fire. No one was injured on the boat.

The Grenada *Appeal* extra of the 8th has the following from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 7th: "The battle of Corinth was very bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks and also gaining the town. The enemy held out stubbornly on the left until reinforcements arrived when on a sudden they fell upon Van Dorn with an overwhelming force, compelling him to relinquish his position and retire. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and the slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled. One of our generals writes that of Kearny's division composed of Phiphet's, Cabell's and Moore's brigades not more than 450 are left. Gen. Martin of the 4th brigade (chiefly Mississippians) was killed, also Col. Rogers of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed, Gen. Cabell injured by a fall from his horse. Ten thousand fresh federals from Bolivar harassed Maury's division, which was the advance in the retrograde movement. The army is represented to be in the vicinity of Ripley, perfectly safe. It is reported that but one general was sanguine of success before the attack, which is due to him. No officers have yet arrived here nor any of the wounded.

Advices from Savannah of 6th October say the confederates evacuated the batteries near Jacksonville on the approach of the federals, but no federals had landed, up to 8 o'clock Saturday morning 4th inst.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Oct. 11—8 p. m.

No news from below. Nothing important is transpiring here.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th has no more news of the battle at Corinth. I send the following as the most important portions of its dispatches:

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* dated Tupelo, Oct. 8th, says all the sick and wounded are being sent over the Mississippi Central railroad. It will be some days before lists can be obtained. Fears are entertained that the enemy may make a demonstration on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, but it is doubtful.

[A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, Oct. 7, says a federal prisoner taken at Pocahontas reports that over 50,000 federal reinforcements, new levies, are now in West Tennessee, mostly along the line of the railroad from Corinth to Columbus, Ky.

CAIRO, October 13.—Hon. Thomas A. Nelson has issued an address to the people of Tennessee concerning the recent proclamation of the President, calling it an outrageous usurpation, unparalleled by despotic governments, and calling on all able bodied men to buckle on their armor and prepare for resistence to the uttermost. He intends to raise a regiment.

The complete rout of Price and Van Dorn has evidently alarmed the rebels. The Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th says the crisis of Mississippi is now upon her. The enemy (federals) emboldened by success, and backed by 50,000 fresh troops now on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who can be concentrated at one point in sixty hours, will be hurled against them with irresistible force. It further says if the federals effect a lodgement within her borders, it will be impossible to drive them out. It calls on the State not to trust for safety in the confederate government, but to rally at once every man in the State. In speaking of the condition of the rebel army, the *Appeal* says, the heart of every patriot will bleed as his eyes pass over the record of its suffering and distress. In Heaven's name, let it not be a record of our shame. In another place it says, "we tremble for our noble troops when we think of the approaching winter."

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, October 13, 1862.

To-morrow Indiana elects a State ticket and members of Congress. The 8th of January semi-secession Democracy have been making every effort to carry the State, and one or two additional Congressional districts, but notwithstanding nearly 100,000 of Indiana's loyal citizens are now in the field, she will, without a doubt, elect the Republican ticket, and probably gain one Congressman.

There is nothing new from Kentucky to-day, but it is pretty certain that Bragg and Kirby Smith had both fallen back to Camp Dick Robinson.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Buell's army since Saturday, and it is supposed that they are in close pursuit.

A dispatch from Gen. Boyle states that no fighting has taken place since Wednesday last.

Col. Rose, United States marshal, has arrested quite a number of prominent Democratic politicians for resistance to the draft, uttering disloyal sentiments, preventing enlistments, &c. They are in close confinement and are becoming quite penitent with the fear of Fort Lafayette before them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

Another Raid into Pennsylvania Reported.

PROBABLY A CANARD.

How Stewart's Cavalry Escaped.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1862.

According to dispatches from Chambersburg, the rebel Stewart declared there that he would pass entirely around Gen. McClellan's army, returning by way of Gettysburg and Edwards' Ferry. Other accounts, however, sent him by other roads, and it is not known here, for a certainty, in what direction he actually went. His force was 3,500 cavalry and four guns. He captured a squad of men belonging to the signal corps, on the Fairview Mountains and Mercersburg. He took all the good horses he could lay his hands upon, leaving his worn out ones behind. He emptied clothing, hat, boot and shoe stores. He arrived at Chambersburg at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, burned—after taking what he could carry away, including the new uniforms, with which he clothed his men, leaving their rags behind them—the railroad station, government warehouse, containing several thousand stand of arms, and a quantity of government stores, railroad machine shops, and five fine locomotives.

Our army is much crippled in power of pursuit by worn out cavalry horses, several regiments being on foot. Farnworth's cavalry has done almost all that has been done by cavalry on the upper Potomac. There must be some entire reorganization of the cavalry in the service.

The Florida direct tax commissioners were receiving their final instructions on their way to the field of operations.

A party sent to Aldie to find the cavalry who attacked us on Thursday, chased nine men to Middleburg, but could find no more.

Another reconnoissance to Leesburg confirmed the report that there is no enemy there.

A released prisoner from Richmond, a resident of Fairfax, says Jeff. Davis' government is extremely unpopular, and is denounced bitterly. Deserting conscripts confirm this, and say the rebel people, and even soldiers, are getting tired of the war. Our officers, stationed in front of Washington, derive similar impressions from talk with prisoners, in whose tone a great change since a year ago is observable.

It was reported in the camps south of the Potomac, yesterday, that the enemy had appeared at Inycker's Gap, as if to guard against a flanking movement while executing a retreat down the valley, is confirmed.

The New York *Herald*, of Saturday, closes a leader with advising Seymour to withdraw, alleging that his defeat is inevitable if he remains a candidate. He may carry New York city, Albany, and a few interior towns, but the entire State will go against him. Private advices received here point to the same conclusion, and indicate Wadsworth's majority likely to be in the neighborhood of 50,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1862.

The rebel line of pickets in front of the Richmond army are very close, so that refugees—white or black—cannot get through the advance guard.

Renewed rumors of military and cabinet changes are unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Chase is seriously ill. He has transacted no business at the treasury department for a week. Gen. McClernand will soon leave to assume a new command.

Gov. Evans of Colorado having accomplished his mission, namely, with reference to military protection of that Territory should it be disturbed by Indian hostilities, left Washington to-day on his return home. The territories of Colorado and Nebraska are now to be included in the department of Missouri.

Frequent complaints having reached the postoffice department of the inefficiency of the postmaster at Cairo, Illinois, the postmaster general has suspended him and placed the office in the hands of a special agent who, it is believed, will impart vitality and energy to its operations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A N. Y. *Tribune* letter from Harper's Ferry, 10th, says:

Notwithstanding the apparent inaction, I believe peremptory orders have been received for one of the largest and most important movements of the war. Preparations are rapidly progressing and within the next week or ten days the country will doubtless be gladdened with intelligence more grateful than the ancient record of "all quiet in the army of the Potomac."

Gen. Couch has assumed the command of the 2d division of Sumner's corps. His late division is now under Gen. Deven of Mass.

The *Herald's* special Washington correspondent says:

The government has come into possession of a letter from Beauregard to Bragg, containing a full criticism upon the campaign and a careful survey of the rebel resources and prospects, with an explanation of their programme. It clearly indicates that the rebel armies are much better than the federal authorities have hitherto believed.

A special Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

From a correspondent with Sigel we have the following:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 12.—The party sent to Aldie to find the cavalry who attacked our men on Thursday, returned to-day. They only found nine of the enemy, whom they chased through Aldie to Middleburg, but returned without effecting their capture.

A number of paroled rebel prisoners, residents of this vicinity, who had been sent from the old capital prison here to Richmond, reached here again to-day. They report that much feeling exists there against Jeff. Davis' government, and that it was denounced in the bitterest terms. Conscripts who reached these lines say the people and soldiers are getting tired of the rebellion, and would be glad to get away if they possibly could.

A special to the New York *Times* says: "The news of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania created intense excitement yesterday morning, and notifications were immediately issued for a meeting of the cabinet officers, at which the President and the general-in-chief were present. What transpired and the conclusions arrived at are of course not public, but it is said a dispatch was immediately sent to Gen. Hooker, requesting his attendance at an adjourned meeting.

Rumors more than ordinarily definite, are afloat to-day, assigning new parts to prominent actors on the national stage. The most plausible of these replaces Secretary Stanton by Gen. Banks, and sends McClellan to the West, and Hooker to the Army of the Potomac."

By a special dispatch from the *Times* correspondent at Chantilly, we learn that Capt. Conger has made another reconnoissance to Aldie and Middleburg, and ascertained that there is a rebel force of about 10,000 men encamped within a mile of the latter place, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

A movement in force of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated and provided for.

A correspondent at Centreville gives the result of a reconnoissance made by Lieut. Paul Von Koening of Gen. Sigel's staff. He left camp on Friday, with sixty-six men, and returned to-day, having passed through Brentonville to Ellisford, on the Rappahannock. Lieut. Koening reported that the whole north bank of the Rappahannock is strongly picketed by the rebels, and that citizens are not allowed to cross without passes. The 15th Virginia cavalry and two infantry regiments are stationed at Culpepper, and a strong picket at Falmouth. Kelly's Ford is strongly picketed, and Warrenton strongly protected by frequent visits of rebel cavalry. The bridge at the Rappahannock station, this report states, has been destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Information received up to 1 o'clock this p. m., shows that the firing yesterday on the upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. Pleasanton and Stewart, was without any material results.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A *Herald* special, dated Williamsport, Md., 12th, says:

The 8th Maryland regiment, which was on duty at Dam No. 5, near where the rebels crossed, succeeded in effecting a retreat to Williamsport. Gen. Kenley immediately sent for reinforcements, and made preparations to hold the town to the last.

The rebel crossing was effected under the protection of two heavy guns on the Virginia side. As soon as the head of the column landed on the Maryland side, our pickets opened a lively skirmish with them, in which one man of the 12th Illinois cavalry was killed. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

There was, yesterday, a general movement of our troops toward Dam No. 5, where, it is thought, they would attempt to recross in the woods on the Virginia side, opposite the town. There were indications of a rebel force of at least 3,000 men. The smoke of numerous camp fires was visible among the trees, and during two or three hours of the day on Friday a full regiment was seen drawn up in line of battle in the edge of the woods.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Oct. 12.—At intervals yesterday, occasional discharges of musketry were heard in the direction of our advance, but the result was not known.

An individual was arrested by the 8th Maryland regiment who pretended to be a Maryland farmer. He has been identified as a wealthy secession farmer, and as the individual who guided Lee through Maryland, both in his advance and retreat.

A second brigade of infantry arrived here by special train from Harper's Ferry about 1 o'clock this afternoon. There is now sufficient force here to guard against any possible surprise.

Gen. Banks received a dispatch from Gen. Stoneman to-day, dated at Poolsville, apprising him of the appearance of Stewart's and Hampton's forces, with six pieces of artillery, at daylight this morning, pursued by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry. When they came in sight of the river, they broke up into small bands and made for several fords. The troops sent to intercept them were, of course, also obliged to divide and engage the enemy at a number of points.

There is no further confirmation of the report that the rebel army is retreating from Winchester. Skillful generals predict that if it does move down the valley, it will be for the purpose of attacking Gen. Sigel, with which purpose it is supposed that Stewart's excursion into Pennsylvania may be connected. Gen. Sigel, however, keeps a bright look out.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "Gov. Curtin has just received information dated Perrysville, Juniata county, from a reliable gentleman of Perry county, that a rebel force of 30,000 made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin county, last night at 12 o'clock, and carried off 1,500 horses. The farmers of Franklin county are moving all their stock into Perry county. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Central railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company have received a dispatch giving information of the same nature as that obtained in the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special, but they have received no confirmation of the intelligence from any official on the road and place no confidence in it.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The foraging report of another rebel invasion is probably a canard.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The *American* has the following dispatch:

"FREDERICK, Oct. 13.—The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After they were driven from Nolan's Ford, they divided and crossed the river in small bodies, at different points. Farmers taken prisoners by them at Mercersburg were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day. The farmers report Gen. Stewart and Wade Hampton both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from the Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed, of every horse worth taking."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Capt. Green, Talmadge, of 2d battery U. S. A. and quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday evening.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13—3:30 p. m.—The following has just been received from Colonel McClure:

"CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Oct. 13.

A messenger just arrived at my camp at Stevens' Furnace with information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown at the foot of South Mountain, Adams county, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac and are trying to escape. Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburg, but they have a man named Logan from Franklin county with them, and as he is a superior guide they may escape. All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

LATER.—Another dispatch, just received, says the rebels are at Cashtown, and may attempt to pass by a mountain road south, perhaps by the Shippensburg road, or by the Greencastle road.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13—3 p. m.—Since my last dispatch, Col. McClure telegraphs to Gov. Curtin the following: "We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord, the rebels must cross at London, ten miles west of here, on the Pike, and we have news from there hourly. Concord is at the head of Path Valley, and to enter it the rebels must go by way of Mercersburg or Loudon, or cross Cave Mountain at Loudon and Fanetsburg, and they could not move without our having information of it. The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the number of rebel cavalry at St. Thomas on Friday night.

[*For continuance of Telegraph, see Fourth Page.*]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A steady, reliable man to drive a dray. Apply at No. 54 Lake street to GORE, WILSON & CO. oc14-v313-3t

WANTED—A good miller, as second miller, to go into the country. Apply at No. 5 Doll's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets. oc14 v311-1t

WANTED.—An active and energetic business man, who has a wide spread acquaintance, wishes to connect himself with some established house as a partner. Can furnish capital and satisfactory references. Address Post Office Box 2072, stating kind of business, amount of capital required and name. oc14 v308-3t

WANTED.—A safe—We will pay cash for a good second hand Fire Proof Safe, sixteen inches deep. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Ice Office, 122 Dearborn street. oc14-v312-4t

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast off Clothing; also, second hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1120. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at No. 91 Wells street between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill. oc9-v196-1w

WANTED By a young lady, board in a private family, where there are few if any boarders. A good, pleasant home is what is most desired. Address "W. W. W.," Tribune Office, stating location, price of board, &c. References exchanged. oc14 v308-6t

WANTED—By a respectable Lady, a situation as House-Keeper in a gentleman's family. Please address Mrs. MOORE, Chicago Post Office. oc14 v299-1t

WANTED—To Apothecaries. A young man, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, with ten or twelve years experience in two of the first-class houses of New York and Philadelphia, desires a situation in a Western city. To any one desiring the services of a thoroughly educated apothecary, the best references will be given. Address W. R. HIGINBOTHAM, Boston, Mass. oc14-v301-1w

WANTED—A boy seventeen years of age, wishes employment of some kind to enable him to aid a widowed mother and two little sisters. Would prefer a situation in a family to take care of horses. Apply at the office of the Ministry at Large, No. 177 Randolph street, from 1:30 to 4 P. M. oc14-v309-2t

WANTED—A Wife. Any young lady, between 15 and 18 years old, very good looking, and a good scholar, who has a sum of not less than $200 cash, can get a good home by addressing Willa De La May Queen, by letter immediately, Duncan's Mills, Fulton County, Illinois. Yours, respectfully,
oc14 v296-3t WILLA DE LAY MAY QUEEN.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Book-Keeper, by a young man who has experience, and who will devote himself exclusively to the interests of his employer. Good reference given. Address Post Office Box 3843. oc14-v324-1t

WANTED—City Horse Rail Way Tickets bought at this office. JNO. P. CAMPBELL, Broker, No. 36 South Clark street, Chicago. oc14-v322-3t

WANTED—A good man, white or colored, to take care of horses and carriages with some experience in gardening, and to make himself generally useful in a family. Apply to WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, 212½ South Water street, adjoining Wells street bridge. oc14-v330-3t

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 240 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois. oc14-v337-3m

DISSOLUTION—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHEELER, NEELY & CO., was dissolved on the 30th day of September last by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by Edward F. Lawrence.
C. T. WHEELER,
ALBERT E. NEELY,
E. F. LAWRENCE.
Chicago, Oct. 13, 1862. oc14-v335-3t

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois
DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLANTINE
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE—A new lot of New Haven, Bridgeport and New Jersey Carriages and Buggies, on consignment, will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a second-door Top Buggy, in good order, at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository, on Market street, near Washington.
oc14-v323-2w H. B. HILL, Agent

LOST—On Saturday, on Lake street to Milwaukee Railroad, and on West Lake st., a Gentleman's Blanket Shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 107 South Water st.
oc14-v333-1t BARKER, RAYMOND & WALKER.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.
oc14-v306-3m

FOR SALE—A retail Grocery, doing a good business and centrally located in this city, for sale cheap, as the proprietor desires to return to the East. Address "J. T. B.," Post Office Box 3860.
oc14-v303-3t

RIVER LOT—80 feet by 190, near Clark street bridge, North Side, to lease.
oc14-v307 1m W. WRIGHT, 38 Dearborn street.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front room at No. 26 Michigan street, suitable for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to rent, with board. oc14 v304 3t

SALT.
40,000 Sacks Turk's Island Salt,
12,000 Sacks Ground Allum Salt,
To Arrive. For sale by
GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
No. 20 Lasalle Street.
oc14-v329-1w

New Advertisements.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to rent at No. 296 State street, up-stairs. oc14 v332-3t

TO LET.—One or two unfurnished rooms, with board. Two gentlemen preferred, or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated. Inquire at 261 Michigan Avenue. None but responsible parties need apply. oc14 v317-1w

FOR SALE—One match span of horses at Wilson's Livery Stable, Nos. 187 and 189 Washington street. oc14-v305-1t

TO RENT.—I shall have ready for occupancy on or about November 1st, six dwellings, situated on the corner of West Madison and Paulina streets. They have good cellars and all modern improvements. Any information desired in regard to them by parties desiring to rent, can be obtained of me at my office. H. H. BRYANT, No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House. oc14-v317-1m

TO RENT.—The house No. 43 North Sangamon street. Rent $22 per month. Apply to E. G. WOLCOTT, 183½ South Water street. oc14-v331-3t

TO RENT.—Pleasant rooms, furnished and unfurnished, at 246 State street. oc14 v325-3t

FOR RENT—The handsome residence of Richard T. Blackburn, Esq., on the corner of Halsted and Jackson street, West Side. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Building. oc14-v336-3t

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Rose Hill Cemetery Stock, for sale at ten cents on the dollar. GEO. SCOVILLE, oc14-v300-1t Room No. 5, Metropolitan Block.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman of prepossessing appearance, wishes to correspond with a young lady with a view to matrimony. Must be between the age of sweet sixteen and twenty, and of good appearance. Address with confidence, "N. S. B." Post Office Box 2192, Chicago, Ill. oc14-v308-1t

BOARDING—Pleasant front rooms with board suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at 243 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a moment's walk from the Post Office or Court House. oc14 336-3t

BOARDING.—Wanted, in a first class American private family, a furnished room with or without board. Price not to exceed five dollars per week (including board.) If desired, the advertiser will give instructions on the Piano in part payment. Location must be central. Address "R. S. T.," office of this paper. oc14 v310-3t

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,
Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate,
☞ R. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.
ROBT C. WRIGHT. [oc14-v312-3m] J. A. TYRRELL.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF
EVERGREEN TREES,
Mostly BALSAM FIRS, NORWAY SPRUCE, WHITE AND RED CEDAR, etc., etc., from two to twelve feet high. For particulars inquire of L. F. W. SCHINDLER, Florist, Division street, four blocks west of Milwaukee Plank Road, or leave orders with
oc14 v315 1w STEPHANI BROTHERS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About ten days ago, from JOHN HOCHLENDER, one and one half miles west of Brighton, on the Archer Road, a dark yellow Mare and Colt. The Mare is medium size, seven years old; has a spot in the forehead, and is white on the fetlocks, with black mane and tail. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, or for any information leading to their recovery. oc14-v334-3t

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $200 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. For terms, &c., apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., Box 4067. oc14-v319-1w

THIRD EDITION READY.
"A Compilation of Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,"
Carefully revised and corrected, containing the Pension Laws of last Congress.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
Address WILLIAM H. RAND,
oc14 1w Tribune Office, Chicago.

LOST—On Saturday between 11 and 1 o'clock, while riding in a carriage, a gents' traveling shawl plaided with blue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 14 South Wells street. oc14-v327-1t

FOR SALE—A first-class Farm
Situated 51 miles from Chicago.
On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 3½ miles from Bristol Station.
Containing 391 acres of perfectly dry prairie land, including 31 acres of heavy timber, adjoining. The annual sales of grain on said farm have averaged $4,000 for the last six years. The buildings cost $3,000. Upon it are 300 full bearing apple trees, besides peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Convenient to churches, mills, stores, &c. Half of the purchase money may remain for a term of years, and the remainder, if desired, will be taken on any other good property. Inquire of L. YOUNG, Bristol Station, Kendall County, Ill.
oc1 v948-1m

IRON AND STEEL,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
THIMBLE SKEINS
2,000 Sets on Hand.
Buy Before they Advance.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
oc14-v321 3tnet 193 and 195 South Water street.

BUY THE BEST.
French Blacking—Day & Martin's blacking, Japanese Shoe Polish—Extra Shoe Brushes Arnold's Ink—Wax and Sperm Candles, Night Tapers, Feather Dusters, Chamois Skins, Thermometers, Bathing Brushes and Towels.
A large and fine assortment, at
oc14-v322-1t J. H. REED & CO.'S, 144 Lake Street.

CLARK & CORNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 65 CLARK, CORNER OF RANDOLPH STREET
LINCOLN CLARK, Late of Dubuque, Iowa. PAUL CORNELL late of the firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard.
oc14-v229 1w

5,000 Buffalo Robes.
The subscribers have now
ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
Five Thousand Buffalo Robes of extra fine quality.
We have received these Robes from the best Buffalo Country,
DIRECT,
Which enables us to sell them
At Lower Prices than any other Dealers in the Northwest.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
Terms Cash.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
Headquarters Northwest Fur Co'y,
118 LAKE STREET,
se30 v930-1m-net CHICAGO.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 Lake Street,
[UP STAIRS.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS
CURTAIN GOODS.
Furnishing Goods,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
se23-v[illegible]

LATEST AND BEST.
VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE.
At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S,
oc11-v[illegible] 233 and 237 State street.

New Advertisements.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET,
Invite attention to their new styles of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
BRIDGEWOOD & CLARK'S
OPAQUE PORCELAIN,
AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S
WHITE GRANITE.
Best quality
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY,
All qualities.
Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed
GLASSWARE,
At wholesale and retail. se25 v334-1m

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
And Queensware,
Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,
Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,
DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862
au28-1953-2m

IMPORTANT.

Day, Allen & Co.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
NOS. 44 & 46 SOUTH WATER ST.
Offer to the trade in large and small lots
750 hhds Sugar,
1000 bbls Refined Sugar,
1500 bags Coffee,
1500 half Chests Tea,
2000 caddies Tobacco,
1500 bbls Fine Cut Smo. Tobacco,
1000 hf bbls Fine Cut Chewing "
1000 bales Killickinick,
3000 boxes Saleratus,
1000 kegs Soda,
3000 boxes Soap,
3000 dozen Pails,
500 dozen Tubs,
800 dozen Zinc Wash Boards,
800 half bbls Mackerel,
500 kits Mackerel.
We purchased the above at the
LOWEST RATES FOR CASH,
Before the recent Advances,
And we live up to our rule,
"Never to be Undersold,"
As we can prove to those who will look through our stock and compare prices. We aim to
KEEP EVERYTHING WANTED
By first-class Grocers, and KNOW we can make it for the interest of purchasers to call and see us.
DAY, ALLEN & CO.
[oc11 v256-3tnet]

THE MODEL COOK,
With two ovens, for
COAL OR WOOD,
Surpasses all other Stoves in
Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
Nos. 233 and 237 State street.
oc11-v363-3tnet

NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT.
M. T. AMES
Has just opened at
130 Dearborn street,
Where he will keep constantly on hand Oysters, Keg, Can and Shell, Core Oysters, Sardines, Ocean and Lake Fish, &c., &c. Baltimore Oysters received daily by express from the packers. se25-v375-3tnet

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.,
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,
13 South Wells street, Chicago.
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number. oc13-v[illegible]

DON'T SELL
GOLD,
SILVER,
DEMAND NOTES,
At any of the published quotations before calling at
BOYD'S BANK,
38 CLARK STREET.
I have always paid higher than published rates.
JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street,
Banker and Exchange Dealer.
oc7 v[illegible]

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.
Consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, &c. Just received direct from Holland. For sale by
oc11-v[illegible] A. B. HOVEY, 72 Lake street.

LATEST AND BEST,
VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE,
At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S,
oc11-v[illegible] 233 and 237 State street.

IRON AND STEEL,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
SHEET IRON.
All numbers and widths.
HALL, KIMBARK & Co.,
193 and 195 South Water street.
Foot stock in market. oc13-v[illegible]

SALT! SALT! SALT!
20,000 SACKS
GROUND ALUM,
10,000 do. Turks Island
On hand and to arrive, for sale by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

ONWARD IN THE WORK.

In the changings and shiftings of parties, consequent upon the new issues which the war has created, the sincere friends of the Union and a vigorous war policy, need not be surprised to see that here and there a man whose fogyism is alarmed, whose material interests are jeopardized, whose disappointments have not been assuaged, whose patriotism is dull, whose ignorance is dense, or whose loyalty is questionable, has gone over to the sympathizers with the rebel cause. Such mutations ought, in all great public movements, to be anticipated; and we may look for them now. But they will be few and unimportant. The heart of the people beats with even and loyal pulsations—responsively to the impulses of national honor and national freedom. And where one man of our former friends is tired of the pain and labor which the vindication of the Republic costs, hundreds of sincere patriots from the ranks of those whom we once reckoned as our political foes, will rush in to assist in the triumph of the holy cause. And the popular instincts, too, are keen and unerring. Say what politicians will, plead how ingeniously soever they may, or cover their sophistries as they please, the voice of common sense will be heard, and that says, that in this matter there is but a single alternative of disgrace and ruin—go through to an assured, a lasting, and a glorious triumph over all our country's foes. For that, as the guaranty of future peace, as the greatest and most glorious step in our national progress, as the birth of a new political gospel for the regeneration and redemption of mankind, we believe the people to be prepared. Let the stragglers fall out by the wayside—the march of the army is onward!

THE TORY PROGRAMME.

The arrest and dismissal of Major Key for avowing the Democratic "programme" for conducting the war, has not attracted the attention it deserves. This "programme" is best set forth in the following extract which shows how Major Key was dismissed:

Major Key, who is a brother to Col. Key, of Gen. McClellan's staff, was attached on General Halleck's staff, on General McClellan's recommendation.

Some days after the battle of Antietam, an officer asked Major Key, as one likely to be informed what was "the reason of our army's neglecting the military axiom which says that a beaten, crippled or retreating enemy is always to be pursued?"

To this Major Key responded that "*the immediate destruction of the rebel army was not the programme.* '*It would be better,*'" he said, "*to let the war linger on indecisively and with advantages to both sides, until the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, when it could be settled on a compromise which would save slavery.*"

Major Key was then sent for, and appeared before the president in company with the officer to whom he had first spoken. The minutes of the alleged conversation were then read to him, and he was asked if he had been guilty of imputing any such motives to Gen. McClellan.

To this Major Key responded, stating that he had undoubtedly used the language alleged—after which he commenced launching out into a general vindication of the sacredness of the institution of slavery and the justifiability of the policy of inaction, or any other policy, which had for its object to preserve it.

"Stop sir," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "I have not sent for you to discuss with you the abstract question of slavery, its sacredness or reverse. But I am clearly of opinion that *no officer can wear shoulder straps under my commission, who does not believe in the policy of winning decisive victories wherever they are to be had.* You may go sir; you shall hear from me."

If the President would apply the rule he laid down for Major Key to all others it would *strip the shoulder straps from officers now entrusted with armies.* The only difference between Major Key and his Democratic coadjutors is, that he was frank enough to tell the "programme," plumply, whilst they keep it to themselves. But the existence of the "programme" is now a matter of fact, thanks to the Major's freedom of speech, and we may set it down as clearly proved that a portion of the West Point army officers have deliberately settled down to delay and procrastination as a means of prolonging the war until the people get sick of it, and the Democrats once again in power, can settle the war by conceding to the rebels possession of the government and the right to do as they please.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The appearance of the President's Proclamation was the signal for a howl of the tory journals that it was unconstitutional. This clamor has been kept up ever since. Foremost and loudest hereabouts is the tory *Times*, which bitterly assails the proclamation. The Republican Union State Convention heartily and unanimously "endorsed the proclamation as a great and "imperative war measure, essential to the "salvation of the Union." The tories oppose its enforcement; hence, there is a clear and plain issue to be tried at the polls. Every man elected on the tory ticket to Congress or the legislature, will be pledged and bound to do all in his power to resist the enforcement of the proclamation and to embarrass the government. Every friend of Jeff. Davis and the Southern confederacy will vote against the proclamation; while every friend of Abraham Lincoln and the American Union will vote for it.

The penalties of the proclamation are to be inflicted only on incorrigible rebels. No loyal man is hurt, and only friends of the rebels will undertake to shield them from punishment, by voting against the proclamation. The assertion that it is unconstitutional is sheer humbug. It is exactly as constitutional for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to deprive the rebels of their slaves as a military means of weakening their power, as it is for him to seize their forts, cannon, powder, provisions, horses, or to shoot and capture them. If he is forbidden by the Constitution to take their slaves, he is equally forbidden to touch any other rebel property used to strengthen and support the rebellion. The assertion of the tories is perfectly ridiculous; they know better, but they love slavery more than the Union and that is what ails them.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

This drumming and fifing of the Democracy, their public meetings, their dark-lantern lodges, their conventions, their newspaper articles, their denunciations of the Government, their discouragement of enlistments, their opposition to the Proclamation, their ill-concealed sympathy with the rebels, their furious quarrel with the confiscation bill,—in a word, their present political campaign,—what does it mean? What do the Democrats want? What object are they trying to accomplish? Are they determined to overthrow the Administration because it does not call out men enough for their generals to command? As long as we have 1,000,000 troops in the field, who are led by Halleck, General-in-Chief and Democrat; McClellan, Democrat; Buell, Democrat; Grant, Democrat; Butler, Democrat; Dix, Democrat, we must believe that with that arrangement the Democrats are content. Do they want to wage war more actively and effectively? Then their conventions and lodges are useless—they have only to urge the generals to lead their impatient men forward to victory; the rank and file are ready to move. Do they want to do greater injury to rebel property, slaves included? Hardly that, because they denounce in bitter terms the measures which the Administration has devised for only imperfectly doing that work. Do they desire the unity of the people of the North, so that the rebellion, opposed by all the national strength, may be quickly overcome? That cannot be asserted, because they are the only men who are exciting partisan divisions and thereby comforting the enemy—all other parties are for burying all old issues until the war is over. What do they want? We have [illegible] a thousand [illegible], and in so many forms repeated, that Mr. Lincoln is [illegible]

an able, honest, patriotic President, who is doing his uttermost for the country's good. They must have some object in the endeavor to fill Congress with men who denounce him as a tyrant and usurper, and who, by their legislation, will tie his hands and make the conquering of the rebellion impossible. What is it?

We exhort all men who propose to vote the tory ticket nominated by the Knights of the Golden Circle at Springfield—all men who are deluded into the fatally unpatriotic act by party names and the influence of old party associations, to ask themselves the questions that we have propounded above. And if they are honest and loyal they will fly from the contamination that they are approaching, as they would from the Tempter himself. They will see, if they are not blind, that disloyalty in one form or another underlies all this partisan shouting, and that the hoped for end of it is the defeat and dishonor of the national arms, and the virtual destruction of the institutions of freedom and equality which have made our country the wonder it is. The leaders in the movement are tainted with treason, and under all their bellowing for the forms of the Constitution, there is deadly hatred of its spirit; under their denunciations of our government is secret sympathy with the cause of the rebels; beneath their diatribes against freedom is love for slavery; pervading all their cries for the integrity of the Union there is a sub-bass which proclaims disunion. We know, and all men may know, what they want! Let the people beware!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Poll the city of Chicago, to-day, and nine-tenths of the people therein would vote to have Gen. McClellan move against the enemy, or give up the command and move to the rear, leaving "fighting Jo. Hooker" in his place. They cannot endure the idea of another winter campaign on the Potomac, and they have no belief in the statement that our soldiers will not fight. On the contrary, looking over the field in the West, they know that they will. Our boys hereaway do not arrogate to themselves any superiority over the army in the East; but they do boast of commanders who will let them loose when not restrained by superior authority at Washington. And Wilson's Creek, Belmont, Fredericktown, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka and Corinth, show what they, when loose, can do. The soldiers of the East are not of inferior clay. They demonstrated their valor at Ball's Bluff, Roanoke Island, on the Chickahominy, the Shenandoah and the Rappahannock. They are loyal and brave; and nothing but a commander who is equal to the emergency is needed to insure a succession of victories which will make the heart of every true man glad. We entreat the President to heed the voice of the people, and compel the army of the Potomac to move. The season is advancing. But a few weeks more remain in which active operations in the field are possible. The rains and frosts of November will be as effectual a check to an advance, as apathy and treason have been. In a month, winter quarters for that army must be sought. It is now strong—unquestionably superior to that of the enemy. It is well provided with the means for an offensive movement. It is impatient of the restraint in which it is held. It has, in its loyalty, zeal and courage, the antecedent assurances of victory—if it is well led. Must it lie in tents, waiting the timidity of its generals, another winter? Must this great Republic go to hopeless ruin on that rock, bankruptcy, to prove, what yet remains an open question, that McClellan is a great commander? We submit these questions to those in authority, assuring them, as patriotic and earnest men, that, in all the West, loyal citizens, wherever they meet, are putting these interrogatories one to another, and that they are impatient to hear from Washington a negative reply!

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

Let there be an agreement among the rebels of the South to pay every man, who does a day's work, a day's wages, and the rebellion would not have peg to stand on. The origin of the war is in the fact that the Southern nabobs demand, in addition to what they already have, more territory on which they may degrade labor by forcing poor and defenceless men to work without pay. And this fact concerns every laboring man in the whole country, no matter what his color, because, if a laborer in the South may be forced to dig in the fields, all day, without the prospect of pay at night, simply because he is in the clutches of men who are stronger than he, the weak and poverty-stricken man in the North may be overtaken by the same fate. One principle applies in each case, and in each case the rights and the rewards of labor, to which slavery is in deadly hostility, are at stake. The labor question lies at the very root of the rebellion; and as it is settled, so will every laboring man fare. Are the workmen of the North ready, by their votes, to outrage justice and defy mankind, by saying that honest toil is not worthy of its reward?

WHO ARE THE UNION MEN?

Transfer the rebel army entire to Illinois, and there is not a soldier in it who would not vote the clean Democratic ticket, Jim Allen and all—vote it, perhaps not as a perfect exposition of the views which the Secesh entertain, but as the nearest thing to downright treason and open rebellion that is now permitted in the North. Not a man of all that army, save, perhaps, a few Unionists who have been forced into the service by the sweeping conscription of the seceding States, would touch the Republican nominees with "a forty foot pole." Is the country at war with these rebels, or is it not? If at war, who in the North are traitors to the Union cause? Perhaps the tory organ in this city can answer.

☞ Senator Trumbull of this State is gone over to Michigan in aid of the re-election of his friend Chandler, the blood-letter, to the United States Senate. He made a speech at Jackson the other night, in which he thanked God that the federal arms were defeated at Bull Run and on the Peninsula and under Pope, for without such defeats we should not have had the emancipation proclamation? Had we won at Bull Run or taken Richmond, he said, the back-bone of the rebellion would have been broken, and the Union would have been restored with slavery remaining in it!

We learn that the unmixed infamy of these sentiments horrified and disgusted the audience, save, of course, the frantic abolitionists, and that execration both loud and deep, was poured out upon both Trumbull and his friend the blood-letter.—*Tory Times.*

We brand the above as false. There is not a word of truth in the statement. It is the coinage of a malignant tory, who should be in Fort Lafayette or Richmond.

What Judge Trumbull *did say* in his speech in Jackson, will be found in this morning's TRIBUNE. We give his remarks in full, from a verbatim report; our readers can see for themselves the devilish malignity that actuates the organ of the tories in this city.

Corrections.

A correspondent has called our attention to several important mistakes that are circulated in the papers in connection with the battle of Corinth; which he wishes corrected as follows: 1st; Gen. Rosecrans was a major-general *before* the battle of Iuka. 2d, The division commanders were Generals C. S. (not Schuyler) Hamilton, Stanley, Davies, McKean, McPherson, and McArthur acting. 3d, Gen. Hurlbut did *not* arrive in Corinth in time to join in the pursuit, but met the enemy at the Hatchie. 4th, Gen. McPherson has been a brigadier for several months, and was, until the 3d inst., military superintendent of railroads—he was *not* at the battle of Iuka. 5th, The enemy did not penetrate the town of Corinth as far as the Corinth House, but were repulsed near the outskirts of the town.

"New Arms of English Make."

This is the report that has come from many a field of blood during the past three months, when arms have been taken from the rebels. The business of supplying the rebels with arms still goes on. But for the favor with which the English government and a large portion of the people regard the rebellion, and have from its inauguration, and the encouragement given to break our blockade, by introducing supplies into the rebel ports, the war must have been brought to a close long since by the mere destitution of the Southern troops in the important matter of arms, and their gain in the supply of cotton, which, by showing, is a matter of life and death to the English people, would have been [illegible] demand.

Among the trophies won from the rebels by our troops in the late victories in the neighborhood of Corinth was a large quantity of "new arms of English make." When General Jackson found the British agents doing this in Florida—supplying the Indians with weapons and ammunition—he caught two of them and hanged them. This remedy is not, perhaps, suited to the present time, but the fact that England arms the rebels, in their attempt to break up the Union by bloodshed, will be remembered in our country long after the rebellion is subdued.

POLITICAL.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Elections take place to-day in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. We give below the nominations in these States:

PENNSYLVANIA—CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Tory.
1	†Edward G. Webb,	Samuel J. Randall,
2	*Charles O'Neill,	*Charles J. Biddle,
3	Leonard Myers,	John Kline,
4	*William D. Kelly,	James B. Nicholson,
5	M. Russell Thayer,	Charles W. Carrigan,
6	†David Krause,	*John D. Stiles,
7	Jacob M. Brownell,	George A. McCall,
8	†Joel B. Wanner,	*Sydenham E. Ancona,
9	*Thaddeus Stevens,	George M. Steinman,
10	*James H. Campbell,	Myer Strouse,
11	E. B. Rauch,	*Philip Johnson,
12	*Galusha A. Grow,	Charles Denison,
13	S. B. Landon,	‡H. M. Tracy,
14	John J. Patterson,	William H. Miller,
15		*Joseph Bailey,
16	Edward McPherson,	Adam J. Glossbrenner,
17	*Samuel S. Blair,	A. H. Coffroth,
18	Wm. H. Armstrong,	Archibald McAllister,
19	*James S. Hale,	
19	G. W. Schofield,	‡Milton C. Korlight,
20	Amos Myers,	Gaylord Church,
21	William Stewart,	John L. Dawson,
22	*James K. Moorhead,	George P. Hamilton,
23	Thomas Williams,	Jacob Zeigler,
24	*John W. Wallace,	*Jesse Lazear,

*Present Members. †War Democrats. ‡Conservative Republicans.

OHIO.

Dist.	Union.	Tory.
1	John Groesbeck,	*George H. Pendleton,
2	*John A. Gurley,	Alexander Long,
3	Robert C. Schenck,	*C. L. Vallandigham,
4	William H. West,	J. F. McKinney,
5	Conduce H. Gatch,	Francis C. LeBlond,
6	Robert M. Briggs,	Chilton A. White,
7	*Samuel Shellabarger,	*Samuel S. Cox,
8	James H. Goodman,	William Johnson,
9	*Samuel T. Worcester,	Warren P. Noble,
10	Morrison R. Waite,	Edwin Phelps,
11	H. S. Bundy,	
12	*James M. Ashley,	Wells A. Hutchins,
12	*Carey A. Trimble,	William E. Finck,
13	George B. Wright,	John O'Neil,
14	Martin Welker,	George Bliss,
15	*William P. Cutler,	*James R. Morris,
16	*John A. Bingham,	Joseph W. White,
17	†E. R. Eckley,	George W. Belden,
18	Rufus P. Spalding,	No Nomination,
19	James A. Garfield,	Daniel B. Woods.

*Present Members.

INDIANA—STATE.

	Union.	Tory.
Secretary State,	Wm. A. Peele,	James S. Athon
Auditor,	Albert Lange,	Joseph Ristine,
Treasurer,	Jno S. Henry,	Math L. Brett,
Attorney Gen.	D. E. Williamson	Oscar B. Hood,
Supt Ct Repor.	Wm. S. Smith,	Michal C. Kerr,
Supt. Schools,	Jno I. Morrison,	Samuel L. Rugg,

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Tory.
1	Alva Johnson,	*John Law,
2	W. Q. Gresham,	*James A. Cravens,
3	*W. McKee Dunn,	H. W. Harrington,
4	Col Jmes Gavin,	*William S. Holman,
5	*George W. Julian,	Edward Johnson,
6	Gen E. Dumont,	A. B. Conduitt,
7	Harvey D. Scott,	*D. W. Voorhees,
8	Godlove S. Orth,	John Pettit,
9	*Schuyler Colfax,	David Turpie,
10	*William Mitchell,	J. K. Edgerton,
11	J. P. C. Shanks,	J. F. McDowell.

IOWA—STATE.

	Union.	Tory.
Secretary State,	James Wright,	R. H. Sylvester,
Auditor,	J. W. Cattell,	John Browne,
Treasurer,	Wm. H. Holmes	James L. Lorah,
Attorney Gen.,	C. C. Nourse,	Benton J. Hall,
Land Register,	J. H. Harvey,	Fred Gottschalk

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Tory.
1	*James F. Wilson,	J. K. Hornish,
2	Hiram Pierce,	Edward H. Thayer,
3	Wm. B. Allison,	D. A. Mahoney,
4	James B. Grinnell,	H. M. Martin,
5	John A. Kasson,	Daniel O. Finch,
6	A. W. Hubbard,	J. F. Duncombe.

NEW YORK.—The following Congressional nominations have been made: In the first district Richard C. McCormick is the Republican Union candidate for Congress. Mr. McCormick is at present chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and is known and esteemed.... Charles H. Winfield is the tory candidate for Congress in the eleventh district. This district was formerly the tenth, and is represented by Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, the chairman of the Investigating Committee. Two years ago Col. Van Wyck was elected by 143 majority, although the district gave 339 majority against Mr. Lincoln.... In the twelfth district, Hon. Charles L. Beale is the Union candidate for Congress, and Homer A. Nelson, is the tory opponent. .... Hon. Erastus Corning will probably be renominated as the Tory candidate for Congress in the Albany district. Probably the Hon. John K. Porter, one of the ablest advocates in the State will be his Union opponent. In the seventeenth district, Hon. Calvin S. Hulburd is the Union nominee.... In the eighteenth district, the Unionists have nominated Hon. James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, a Union Democrat, for Congress.... Samuel F. Miller is the Union candidate for Congress in the nineteenth district, and Col. Robert Parker is his tory opponent.... Hon. Ambrose W. Clark is the Union candidate for election to Congress from the Jefferson and Herkimer district. The tories propose to put Lorenzo Carroll, of Herkimer county, against him.... Thomas T. Davis is the Union candidate for Congress in the Onondaga district, beating the present incumbent, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick. Mr. Davis is a "Conservative Republican." George F. Comstock, late judge of the court of appeal, will receive the tory nomination, without any prospect of an election.... The Republicans of the twenty-fifth district have nominated Daniel Morris, of Yates county, for Congress. The tories name Scott Lord to oppose him.... Giles Hotchkiss has received the Union nomination for Congress in the twenty-sixth district..... Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding is the Union candidate for Congress in the Erie district. Mr. Spaulding is the present representative. Hon. John Ganson is his tory opponent.... Hon. Reuben E. Fenton is the Union candidate for Congress in the Chautauqua district, and will be elected with scarcely any show of opposition.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, present representative, is the Republican Union candidate for Congress in the first district.... In the second district, Hon. Oakes Ames, of Easton, is the Republican nominee for Congress. His opponent is W. D. Swan, who has received a mixed nomination. In the sixth district, Hon. Daniel M. Gooch, Republican Union, and present incumbent, has been renominated for Congress. He now represents the seventh district. Hon. George S. Boutwell, formerly governor of the State, and now U. S. commissioner of internal revenue, is the Republican Union nominee for Congress. The district is now represented by Hon. Charles R. Train, who declined a re-election. .... John D. Baldwin, editor of the Worcester *Spy*, has received the Republican Union nomination for Congress.

NEW JERSEY.—The Unionists of the third (Middlesex) Congressional district of New Jersey, met in convention on Friday, and nominated Rev. O. A. Brownson, D. D., editor of the *Catholic Quarterly Review*, for Congress. Dr. Brownson is a strong man, an original thinker, with clear, positive views as to the nature and criminality of the great rebellion, and a most determined advocate of its suppression by force and by the overthrow of its inciting cause.... W. G. Steele, present representative, is the tory candidate for Congress in the Somerset district.

☞ We see it stated that ex-president Buchanan has given $1,000 to defeat Thad. Stevens for Congress. We don't believe the story. "Old Pub. Func." is nothing if not mercenary. But if true, it is one of the greatest compliments the old "Lancaster war-horse" has ever received. A candidate who would be acceptable to the man who, when entrusted with the chief place in the republic, gravely argued that although the southern States had no right to secede, the government had no right to prevent them, would not, we trust, be acceptable to any loyal constituency.

☞ New Orleans can afford to have lost its trade for a year to have learned the lesson which General Butler has taught it—that cleanliness is a safeguard against yellow fever. The season has been fearfully hot, and the citizens have constantly been predicting that the fever would break out. The rebels, early in the spring, prophesied that "yellow jack" would drive our unacclimated troops out of the place. But they have been healthy, as well as the people generally. The secret of the matter is, that Butler compelled the city to keep the streets and yards clean.

COL. DANIEL ULLMANN A PRISONER.—A Richmond paper says: "Among the latest arrivals of Yankee officers is Daniel Ullmann, formerly the great gun of the Know Nothings of New York. He was operating on the line of the Rappahannock as colonel of the 78th regiment New York volunteers, when, on the 28th of August, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of our troops. He will be sent home with his brother officers."

THE REBEL THREATS.—The fierce resolutions laid before the rebel Congress propose to defer the murder of our men until January 1st, the time at which the proclamation of emancipation is to take effect. There is one good way to prevent them from perpetrating their cruelty, that is, to conquer them before that time.

THE CORINTH FIGHT.

Casualties in the 12th and 53d Illinois Volunteers.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

KILLED.

COMPANY A—Corp. George Lawton, Gilbert C. Brands.

COMPANY B—Serg't Jesse F. Hale, David H. Judy.

COMPANY C—John M. Richardson, David Woolman.

COMPANY D—Thos. J. Miller.

COMPANY E—John S. Evans, J. J. McCormick, Albert J. Roberts.

COMPANY G—Capt. Guy C. Ward; Levi P. Ambroe, Thos. Eddington, John McLay, William H. Hicks.

COMPANY K—David Williams.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY B—2d Lieut. D. A. Cook; Sergts. S. S. Pease; Corp. Lewis S. Ward; Robert Donnelly, Russell M. Dewey, John H. Towner, Sylvester Barnes.*

COMPANY C—1st Lieut. O. L. Spalding; Corp. Anthony Bowman; Francis Bruso, James Traver, Chas. W. Lyons, Jacob Wiseman, Thomas. P. F. Cady, Jacob O'Tool.

COMPANY D—Lieut. Wm. F. Jobs, Serg't J. W. Newton,* Corp. Julius Myer, Corp. Holmes Anderson, George Applehans, Wm. Conners, Michael Gulivy, Nicholas Myer, John Specht, Wm. Gaston, Francis Fitzpatrick, Hugh Gillen.

COMPANY E—2d Lieut. W. H. Bowser, Corp. Tobias Stedenstriker, Wm. Jones, Joseph Casteel, Sylvester Holbrook, James O. Rogers, Robert Albin, Wm. McAnally, Wm. Veneman, James Bull, Martin V. B. Townsend, Williamson Smith, Nathaniel Sanford.*

COMPANY F—Corp. Chas Meyer, Corp. Henry Langelow, Corp. Wm. Rackert, Corp. Augustus Godat, Corp. Wm. W. Pringle, Geo. Beebe, John Dietrich, Geo. Gilmore (since dead) Silas Lane, Jos. Kitch, Robert McLaren, Henry Otten, David S. Jones, Wm. H. Sager.

COMPANY G—Sergts. Jason J. Sanburn, John Thocwell; James C. Brown, Wm. M. Brown, Wm. Blissitt, Thomas Barry, Samson Harris, Joseph Smith, James Stafford, John Wright, John Welch, James P. Rose.

COMPANY H—Corp. Geo. C. Loomis; Andrew Hall, John Seely, James Howard, John Lummadue, Hiram Underwood, William Bolton, John P. Goshen.

COMPANY I—Thos. P. Gray, Alonzo P. Sharp, Wm. Barring, Jacob Hassan (since dead).

COMPANY K—Martin V. B. Kerns.

MISSING.

COMPANY B—Sergeant Martin L. Clink,† Corporal Charles Peterson, † Corporal Benj. West,† Jas. Long,† Wm. Goodrich, Martin Hammerley †

COMPANY C—J. L. Cook.

COMPANY E—John Brendidge.

COMPANY F—John Freis,† Chas. W. Meyer,† Christopher Siegenfuss,† John Clink, Henry Zeller.

COMPANY G—Benjamin Holcomb, Henry Nailer.

RECAPITULATION.

Totals—Killed, 16; wounded, 80; Missing, 15—Grand total, 115.

*Dangerously.
†Prisoner.

FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

COMPANY A—Killed, 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Price; Wm. D. Field. Wounded—Jacob F. Mase, Daniel Court, Henry C. Randall, Muzo Shaul, John O'Leary, 2d.

COMPANY B—Killed—Albert Hodson. Wounded—Corp'ls Monroe, Dean and John Bugby; Henry Rutherford.

COMPANY C—Wounded—Acting 2d Lieut. F. C. King; Corp'ls Shouse, Palmer and Hayes; Chris. Smallen, Geo. Trumbull, Anth. Hinsler, George Moon, Benjamin Johnson.

COMPANY D—Killed—E. Graiser, C. Brandreault. Wounded—Sergt. Rockabrand; Corp'ls H. M. Halleck, F. G. Chase and R. W. Roberts; John H. Miller, A. R. Avery, Geo. T. Tracy.

COMPANY E—Killed—2d Lieutenant Armand Palleard; D. Kelly. Wounded—Capt. C. M. Vaughn; Corp'ls Edwin Vandervere, (since died) T. Prevauche; W. H. Fuseira, Martin Gork, J. B. Gabin.

COMPANY F—Wounded—Sergt. A. C. Uarun; Corp'l Jas Boston; P. Clinckemaille, H. Palmer, U. Persons, A. Sarles, J. Sullivan.

COMPANY G—Wounded slightly—W. B. Young, Chas. H. Clark.

COMPANY H—Killed—Abner Reynolds, Wm. McGlenn. Wounded—Acting 2d Lieut. A. H. Hatfield; 1st Sergt. H. A. Hunter; Caleb Wilkinson.

COMPANY K—Killed—Peter M. Kinna. Wounded—2d Lieut. Roger Warner; Sergt. McClintock; Jas. Hanegan, John Kennedy, Wm. McMahon, Joseph Sanders.

RECAPITULATION.

Totals—Killed, 10; wounded, 49. Grand total—59.

THE BATTLE OF HATCHIE.

GEN. LAUMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
BOLIVAR, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862.

Of course the telegraph has already announced the battle of the Hatchie River, which was fought on Sunday, the 5th inst. I hasten to give such details as I can. It was ascertained by General Grant that Price, Van Dorn, Lovell, &c., were concocting mischief at Tupelo and Holly Springs, where they had accumulated troops in formidable numbers. It was also discovered that they had formed a junction of their forces at Ripley, and were marching on Corinth with at least 40,000 men. This division of the army of West Tennessee (the 4th, commanded by Major General S. H. Hurlbut,) was ordered to march to the relief of Gen. Rosecrans. Accordingly we moved on the Corinth road from Bolivar on Saturday, October 4th, and arrived at the crossing of the Big Muddy that day, a distance of 23 miles, and encamped for the night. The next morning, (Sunday) we encountered a force of 18,000 rebels under command of Price, and Van Dorn in person at Davis' bridge on the Hatchie River. A desperate battle ensued which lasted about six hours, resulting in a most glorious victory to our arms, and the total defeat and rout of the rebel army. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe. We captured over 300 prisoners, including many officers, a battery of artillery and over 200 wagons.

The 1st brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, and consisted of the 3d Iowa, 28th, 32nd, 41st and 53d Illinois regiments of infantry, Mann's Missouri battery and Spears' 15th Ohio battery. The disposition of these forces, and the part they severally took in the action, will be more fully understood by reference to the official report of Brig. Gen. Lauman, which is as follows:

GEN. LAUMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
4th Division, District West Tennessee
BOLIVAR, October 8, 1862

Captain H. Binmore, A. A. Gen., 4th Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the movements of my brigade since I received the order to march at 3 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, Oct. 4th, 1862. We left our camp at Bolivar, and moved forward on the Corinth road, about twenty-three miles, and encamped on the Big Muddy that night. The squadron of cavalry attached to my command, under Major Hayes, had a slight skirmish near Middletown, in which one or two were wounded. The next morning (Sunday) the 1st brigade being in the rear, moved forward about 10 o'clock, toward Davis' Bridge on the Hatchie River. I soon heard the report of artillery and knew that the 2d brigade had met the rebels. At the same time I received your order to move forward quickly and throw out flanking regiments to the right and left of the road, which was done by placing the 32d Illinois on the right of the road and the 3d Iowa on the left, and to move briskly forward with the balance of my command. I immediately ordered up the 53d and 28th Illinois regiments, and reported to Maj. Gen. Ord at the bridge, who at once ordered me to cross the bridge, and take position on the right of the road. Here we found a portion of the 2d brigade, which had preceded us, and were in some confusion; this, to some extent, checked our advance, but only for a moment. We were here assailed by a murderous fire of shell, canister and grape, but the men withstood it, without once faltering, and continued to advance through the thicket by the river bank, until the nature of the ground enabled them to deploy into line, when they moved forward up the hill and drove the rebels from their position on the ridge. In the meantime the 33d Illinois, and the 3d Iowa regiments were ordered from the position previously assigned them, and crossing the bridge, the 32d joined me on the right, whilst the 3d Iowa formed line of battle on the left of the road, in conjunction with the other regiments moved steadily forward until the rebels were driven from their strong position on the hill, and forced to beat a hasty retreat. Here I sent General Hurlburt word that the road was clear, when he immediately ordered Mann's and Spears' batteries to the front. They took position on the ground previously occupied by the rebel batteries, and opened on them with telling effect, resulting in their precipitate retreat. I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation to the officers and men of my command without a single exception. Exposed for hours to a murderous fire, and not being able, from the nature of the ground, to return it effectively. They maintained their ground without faltering or giving way for a single instant.

To Col. Johnson, of the 28th Illinois, Col. John Logan, of the 32d Illinois, and to Capt. McClanahan, of the 53d Illinois, and Captain Trumbull, of the 3d Iowa, who were in command of their respective regiments, Lieut. Col. Ritter and Major Gillan of the 28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hunter and Major English, of the 32d Illinois, and Captain Earl, acting Major of the 53d Illinois, and to Lieuts. Barrows, and Botzeman, commanding batteries, and in short to all the officers, I tender my highest meed of approbation. Never did officers do better; never were men placed under more trying circumstances.

To Captain Scofield, my Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Frank J. Crawford, my aide, I tender my most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me. I can truly say they were the right men in the right place.

To Colonel Pugh, of the 41st Illinois, was assigned the highly important duty of protecting the train and covering our rear, and to him, his officers and men, belong an equal share of the glories of the day.

I herewith append the aggregate losses of my command in killed, wounded and missing, referring you to regimental commanders for detailed statements, which are herewith appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. G. LAUMAN, Brig. Gen'l.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST BRIGADE.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
3d Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28th Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32d Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	
41st Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	
53d Illinois	10	49	
Mann's Battery		[illegible]	
Spears' Battery		[illegible]	
C. S. Sherman, (Gen. Lauman's orderly)	1		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total killed, wounded and missing			[illegible]

The 2d brigade, under Brigadier General J. C. Veatch, was early in the action, and took a very conspicuous part. I have not had access to his official report, and can not give details. Gen. Veatch was struck with a grape shot, almost spent, while gallantly leading his brigade. He was severely, although not seriously hurt. Col. Davis, 46th Illinois, was severely wounded early in the action. The officers and men behaved bravely.

The wounds of the men were generally of a very serious character, owing to the fact that they were caused, in the majority of cases, by the galling fire of grape, canister and shells. Many have since died of their wounds, and it is feared that a number more will die.

Maj. Gen. Ord arrived on the field in the morning, and displayed much gallantry. He was early wounded in the leg by a rifle ball, and was obliged to leave.

Maj. Gen. Hurlbut, commanding the division, demonstrated that he is a commander of great ability and bravery. He showed himself master of the situation.

Brig. Gen. Lauman has added fresh laurels to his brilliant fame acquired in the bloody fields of Belmont, Donelson and Shiloh. He was in the thickest of the fight, exposed to the most terrific fire during the continuance of the engagement, prompting the brigade by his presence to daring deeds unsurpassed in the history of the war. His name is a tower of strength. His praise is on the lips of all his men. Yours truly, F.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Tories on Negro Immigration—Their Fight to be Made on It—Starne & Co. on the Stump—The Traitors' Last Dodge Against the Union and its Defenders, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 11, 1862.

It is now evident that the tories will make their fight principally, in this State, upon the question of negro immigration. Having failed on nearly every other question, they appeal to the lowest passions and prejudices of the mob. They know that for the present this negro immigration, comparatively slight, is a military necessity; yet they eagerly seize upon it in order to embarrass the president and the administration. They originally opposed any coercion whatever; the people scouted at that, and they abandoned it. Next they opposed taxation; this also failed them. Then they opposed the confiscation act, but the people approved it. Finally, they grew frantic over the emancipation proclamation—said the army would not fight under it; the army gave the lie to this also. At their wit's end, they at last caught up the bug-bear of negro immigration, and hope by that to bring to bear such a fire in the rear upon the president, the administration, and finally the army, as to stop the war.

The truth is, the immigration of negroes into the State is a mere bagatelle. They do not come now faster than the underground railroad brought them in times past. The thing has attained most extraordinary dimensions solely through the persistent puffing of the tory press. A few days since that tory sheet, the Quincy *Herald*, started a lying report that a steamboat load of negroes was coming up the river, destined for Quincy. This, of course, aroused the Irish, and they crowded down to the levee to oppose the landing. They waited there for hours, but no negroes came, or were coming.

Out in Pike county, Starne, the tory candidate for treasurer, and a noted secesh sympathizer, has gotten up a hand bill calling for a mass meeting of the citizens of Pike, to protest against negro immigration. Now, Pike has not had five negroes immigrate into it since the commencement of the war. But Starne, a fellow named Higbee, and Charley Gibbs, and another secesh sympathizer named Ward, who control the tory democracy of Pike, think that they may make a fine thing out of the present outcry, and so have called this meeting. Starne has never done anything to put down the rebellion. On the contrary he has given it all the aid and comfort he possibly could from the beginning. He was one of the leading fellows of the late constitutional convention, and one of the most rabid in the Democratic caucus that ran that concern for ultra measures in the interest of slavery. The K. G. C. interest in the late State Democratic convention nominated him, as well as James C. Allen. No two men could be more acceptable to Josh Allen, Brigadier-General Wall & Co., than they. No two men could be found who would go further and dare more in the interest of Jeff. Davis. I will say this much for Allen, however, he has twice the pluck and nerve of Starne. The latter sneaks to his ends and purposes; the former advances boldly, or at least more boldly than the would be treasurer could ever dare to.

These fellows made a desperate effort for the control of the state in the late constitutional convention. They are making a desperate effort now. They will stick at nothing short of putting their necks in the halter. They are diligently engaged in educating the masses of the free states up to the sticking place of armed resistance. There is no doubt of this. What are these secret societies in this State and Indiana to resist the draft, to bring about peace with the rebels, to aid them in politics and in the field, for? What do they oppose every measure to restore the Union, from the placing of the loyal States in a condition of offense and defense, to the last act of the president to weaken the enemy, for? What did they so constantly predict a rebellion in the army if certain things were done to put down the rebellion, for? In fact, what are their acts, from first to last, if they are not to aid treason and to sacrifice the country to it? The very flames of hell cannot burn out the damning record of the treason of these men and the party they control. Woe betide the State and country if they succeed in their designs. All our blood spilt and treasure spent will be thrown away forever if they do. All the noble lives lost will be but so many sacrifices upon the altar of the slave power; so many more souls crying out to the great God of justice and humanity for vengeance upon an institution so damnable that nothing is too noble and too good to escape its vile columnies, lies, robberies of fair fame and ruthless hatred; nothing too pure and too sacred to be soiled by the slime of its reptile track. Oh! for a second Cromwell with a flaming sword of vengeance on the enemies of the country and of God to put an end to these traitors whom the waves of this horrible rebellion have thrown upon the warfare of politics. While the country is in the very agonies of dissolution; while our gallant boys, our brothers and our sons, are periling their lives in hecatombs on the field, they are running up and down the country whining out their hypocritical slang against negro immigration. Why did they not long since so cry out in the cause of four millions of white men at the South so debased and besotted as to be made the ready tools of traitors to do their hellish work? Why did they not cry out against negro labor where it really does debase and degrade the white man to a level even lower than its own? Oh! no, that would not pay. They are after votes now, and they do not care if they make them even upon the ruins of the county and its institutions.

I met one of these fellows in the street a few days since. He said "the reaction had set in." I asked, "what reaction?" He answered "the reaction against the administration." "What," then, said I, "is the reaction against the war." "Well," he said, "the people do not want amalgamation with niggers. They do not want negroes to be as good as themselves." "But," I remarked, "if the government cannot put down the rebellion the Union cannot be restored." "Well," said he, "after we get the power, we will propose an armistice; the rebels will of course accede to it; peace proposals will be made, and the end will be that a compromise will be made with the South; slavery will be allowed to go wherever it is profitable; the laws of climate must be allowed to regulate it; its the only way." "Then," said I, "if it is profitable in Illinois, it is to be allowed to come here." "Well, no," said he, hesitating, "our State laws prohibit African emigration." "But," I remarked, "I do not see how the United States can compromise for the States and the States be allowed to nullify the compromise. If slavery is to be regulated by the natural laws of climate, or in fact what really is the truth, by the demands of individual necessities, by a solemn compromise of the constitution, how can the States separately have the power to nullify such compromise?" "The truth is," I continued, "we must, after all, come back to old Abe's prediction: This country must be all slave or all free. We must allow freedom to be the law, or we must allow slavery to be the law. Choose now which you will have. A higher authority than Lincoln, even, has presented this issue to the people of the United States. Providence, or the logic of events, proclaims to every man the inevitable choice. He who chooses freedom as the law, is for the Union, the constitution of Washington and Jefferson, for liberty and justice. He who chooses slavery as the law is for disunion, the constitution of Jeff. Davis, Slidell and Benjamin, for tyranny and injustice."

This is a solemn choice, and a solemn hour that we are given to choose in. The very angels of heaven, the spirits of all just men, the very Deity himself, looks anxiously down upon us in it. May their prayers and those of all good men help us to choose aright, and thus save the nation from a calamity worse than death itself.

The Masonic Grand Council of the State had an election of officers last night, which resulted as follows:

T. Ill. Chas. Fisher, Springfield, Grand Puissant.
D. Ill. Orlin H. Miner, Springfield, Dep Grand Puissant.
Ill. E. B. Stevens, Chicago, Grand Thrice Illustrious.
Ill. Geo. Crossley, Princeton, Grand Principal Conductor.
Ill. P. A. Dorwin, Springfield, Grand Captain, Guard.
J. R. Mack, Nunda, Grand Treasurer.
H. G. Reynolds, Knoxville, Grand Recorder.
A. R. Robinson, Springfield, Grand Sentinel.

The governor has ordered the adjutant general to prepare a book with the names of all the soldiers in the army, those killed in battle, the battles in which they fell, &c., &c. It will be a monument of the glorious part the State has taken in the war, to be handed down to future generations. ZETA.

Why the Old Regiments Cannot be Filled.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your editorial columns of the 8th inst., I find an article on the old regiments, on the troublesome question, "how shall they be filled?" I can give some reasons why more has not been done in the past—in my experience. I enlisted in your city, with others of my friends, in the 4th cavalry, on the 13th of August. At that time strenuous efforts were being made to fill the quota of Cook county before the 15th. Large bounties (county bounties) of fifty or sixty dollars, in addition to government bounties, were offered for recruits. We were told that this county bounty could not be paid us until the full number of recruits were obtained, and being desirous to join our regiment at once, we left our papers, properly made out, with our lawyer for him to draw the bounty for us. After we have been in active service a month, he advises us that the authorities at Chicago have decided to pay no bounties to the recruits for the old regiments. Is this just? Not only this, but we have to complain that we have received no government bounty or advance pay, which we were told would be paid us in Springfield. And now we are to be subjected to the uncertain mercy of the United States paymaster before we can get a farthing to send to our families. Not knowing whether we will get any bounty at all we would like to hear through the columns of your reliable paper if there is no remedy for us?

A PRIVATE IN THE RANKS.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Buell's Removal and Restoration—How it was Brought About—The Responsibility Assigned.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

The history of Gen. Buell's recent removal and sudden restoration to command, never having appeared in connected sequence, I trust you may deem it deserving the publicity of your circulation.

Gen. Buell, though a good organizer and drill master, has proved a slow coach during the war. He has been always behind time, not merely failing to handle his soldiers promptly himself, but constantly denying reinforcements from his idle army to generals who were in the field, and, with inferior numbers, directly in the face of the enemy. During the preparations for the storming of Fort Donelson, it will be remembered, no entreaties on the part of Gen. Halleck could induce Buell to send even a battalion to assist in that vital enterprise.

While matters, three or four weeks ago, were going on so badly in Kentucky, General Halleck determined to transfer Buell's command to Gen. Thomas, if practicable; and an order to that effect being prepared, it was sent out here by Col. McKibbin, of General Halleck's staff, with verbal instructions that it should not be delivered in case of certain contingencies—one of these being, if he should find Buell already here on his arrival, and preparing for an immediate general engagement with the rebel forces under Braxton Bragg.

Buell was here when Col. McKibbin arrived, but whether preparing for "an immediate general engagement" or not, the future must determine. Col. McKibbin evidently did not think he was; and so the order transferring the command to Gen. Thomas was at once delivered—Thomas being thoroughly acquainted with Buell's army and its resources, and possessing, in an eminent degree, that important essential, the confidence of the soldiers thus suddenly to be placed under his command.

No sooner, however, had the order been delivered than there was a furious rushing hither and thither of prominent Kentucky patriots, led by such men as Crittenden, Wickliffe and their associates. There was caucusing in hotel parlors, mysterious interviews with Gen. Thomas, and large disbursements of money at the telegraph office for dispatches addressed to "His Excellency, the President," one of them being from General Thomas himself, stating that he found a condition of public sentiment amongst the border State leaders, which made him anxious that the order placing him in command should be revoked, and General Buell restored to his position.

These dispatches, it would seem, had their effect, Mr. Lincoln, as is well known, holding the opinion of the magnates of his native State in the utmost deference. Contrary to the advice, as is rumored here, both of the secretary of war and general-in-chief, Mr. Lincoln directed that the military views of Messrs. Crittenden and Wickliffe should be obeyed, Gen. Buell restored to his command, and Gen. Thomas returned to his subordinate position. It remains for Gen. Buell's conduct in the future to justify this action in his behalf. Heretofore he has thrown away chances of distinction the most magnificent, and has apparently refused to accept the certainty of victories which would have made the borders of this State as secure as those of Canada against rebel aggression. The responsibility of this portion of the campaign now rests on Messrs. Crittenden and Wickliffe; but under the vigorous and peremptory instructions sent to Gen. Buell by the general-in-chief, we hope for the best; and are satisfied that any further dilatoriness on the part of this officer, will be followed up by his prompt removal from a position in which even his warmest friends are forced to admit that he has heretofore been a failure.

JACKSON.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

WEST POINTERS IN THE TWO ARMIES.

From a list before us of the West Point graduates, who are officers in the armies of the United States and Confederate States, it appears that there are in the United States army seventeen major generals and twenty-four brigadier generals; in the Confederate States army five generals (beside A. S. Johnson, killed at Shiloh), eighteen major generals, forty-one brigadier generals. From this list, which ends with 1848, it appears that we have sixty-four generals from West Point in our army, while the United States have but forty-one. It was no idle or unmeaning boast of President Davis that he had pick and choice of the officers of the old army. Notwithstanding the frequent flings at West Pointers, we may yet find it a cause of congratulation that we had at the head of our government one who was educated at West Point himself, but who, by his service in the army and in the war department was so thoroughly acquainted with military talent of all the United States officers.—*Mobile Evening News.*

FEARFUL RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The army correspondent of the Mobile *News*, writing from Frederick, Maryland, September 8, says:

There is a startling rumor from New York, which, if true, is the "beginning of the end." A riot is reported to have been going on for the past six days between the Democrats and Republicans, which the authorities have been unable to put down. It appears that the Democrats were organizing on the fall elections and came in collision with Republicans, when a fight took place, and spread throughout the city. A similar riot was imminent in Philadelphia, and the government was forced to release Mr. Ingersoll, a political prisoner. "Old Jack," as his troops call him, made a very narrow escape yesterday. Some of the citizens presented him with a fine unbroken colt. The general attempted to ride him, when he reared up and fell back. I am glad to say, though, that he is all right now, and still lives a terror to the Yankees.

RECENT DUEL NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Charleston papers state that a court of inquiry has been asked for by Maj. Rhett, to inquire into his conduct and the circumstances attending the death of the late Col. W. R. Calhoun. The request has been granted by the proper authorities, and the court will consist of Col. P. H. Colquitt, Col. C. H. Stevens, and Col. Thomas G. Lamar—Major W. H. Campbell being the judge advocate.

Napoleon on the Roman Question.

It is well known that the emperor has been engaged for some month past in an effort to reconcile the differences between the Holy See and revolted Italy. In the mouth of May last the emperor wrote a letter to the minister of foreign affairs upon the subject, which has just been published. We make the following extracts, which will develop the animus of the letter:

* * * * Since I have been at the head of the government of France my policy has always been the same toward Italy; to second national aspirations; to induce the pope to become their support rather than their adversary; in a word, to consolidate an alliance between religion and liberty.

Since the year 1849, when the expedition to Rome was decided upon, all my letters, all my speeches, all the dispatches of my ministers have invariably manifested that tendency, and, according to circumstances, I have maintained it with a deep conviction, either at the head of a limited power, as president of the republic, or at the head of a victorious army on the banks of the Mincio. My efforts, I must own it, have hitherto been thwarted by obstacles of every description, in the presence of two parties diametrically opposed, absolute in their hatreds as in their convictions, deaf to the counsels inspired by the sole desire of their benefit. Is this a reason not to persevere, and to abandon a cause grand in the opinion of all men and which must be beneficial to the welfare of mankind? It is urgent that the Roman question should be settled, for it is not only in Italy that it disturbs public opinion; everywhere it produces the same moral disorder, because it touches upon what is most dear to man—religious and political faith. Each party substitutes its own exclusive sentiments in the place of the real principles of equity and justice. Thus, one party, forgetting the recognized rights of a power which has lasted for ten centuries, proclaims, without any consideration for so ancient an acknowledged institution, the fall of the papacy; another party, without regard for the legitimate claims of the right of people, condemns without a scruple a portion of Italy to eternal stagnation and oppression. Thus one party disposes of a still existing power as if it was defunct, and the other of a people that supplicates for life, as if it was dead. However this may be, it is the duty of statesmen to study the means for reconciling two causes which the play of passion alone has rendered irreconcilable. Should the attempt fail, it would not be inglorious, and, under all circumstances, there is an advantage in frankly declaring the object in view. That object is to come to a combination by which the pope would adopt what is great in the idea of a people that aspires to become a nation; and, on the other hand, that the people should recognize what is salutary in a power the influence of which extends over the whole universe. * * * * *

The manner in which the reconciliation should be effected, is set forth as follows:

It is, therefore, in the interest of the Holy See as well as in that of religion that the pope and Italy should be reconciled; for it would be a reconciliation with modern ideas, it would keep 200,000,000 Catholics within the pale of the church, and give a new lustre to religion by showing faith supporting the progress of mankind. But upon what basis can so desirable work be founded? The pope, brought to a reasonable view of the state of affairs, would understand the necessity of accepting everything which can bind him to Italy; and Italy, ceding to the counsels of a wise policy, would not refuse to adopt the guarantees necessary for the independence of the sovereign pontiff, and for the free exercise of his power. This double object might be attained by a combination which, maintaining the pope master in his own domain, would remove the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy. To be master in his own domain, independence must be insured to him, and his rule freely accepted by his subjects. It must be hoped that it would be so—on the one hand, when the Italian government would take the engagement toward France to recognize the States of the Church and the limitation line agreed upon; on the other hand, when the government of the Holy See, returning to ancient traditions, would sanction the privileges of the municipalities, and of the provinces, in such guise that they would, so to say, govern themselves; for then the power of the pope, soaring in a sphere elevated above the secondary interests of society, would be free from that responsibility which is always heavy, and which only a strong government can stand. The above general indications are not an ultimatum which I pretend to impose upon the two opponent parties, but the basis of a policy which I think I ought to endeavor to establish by our legitimate influence and by our disinterested advice.

Whereupon I pray God to have you in His good keeping. NAPOLEON.

IOWA CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Proclamation—The Coming Election—The Vote of the Soldiers—The Chicago Times and its Correspondent.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
DES MOINES, Oct. 11, 1862.

The people of Iowa are justly jubilant over the presidential proclamation, decreeing freedom to the slaves of the rebel States, after the 1st of January. Multitudes feel that the movement was made too tardily, and that the moral character of the act would have been less dubious, had the president exhibited less reluctance in announcing a decision so manifestly just at the very outset of the rebellion. Nothing has been gained by the delay; and it would have comported better with the life-long sentiments of the president, had he gratefully acknowledged the fitness of that retributive justice that makes slaveholders the destroyers of slavery, and rids the American government of an overshadowing crime. But we accept with gratitude the decision so reluctantly announced, feeling assured that when the fearful struggle is ended, it will present to the world a mighty government, free in fact as in name; such a government as the revolutionary patriots supposed that they had provided for their children's children, and for the oppressed of every land. If the slaveholders, smitten with terror, throw down the arms of their rebellion before the 1st day of January, we shall have ample assurance in that fact, that the president struck the death blow when he issued his proclamation. If the rebellion does not end before that time, the hearts and arms of loyal men will be strengthened anew by the conviction that they are struggling for the Union as a Washington, Jefferson and Madison would have it—not as it would be under the domination of an intolerant slaveholding aristocracy. God speed the day of its disenthralment.

We are on the eve of the annual political contest in Iowa. The whole board of State officers is to be chosen, excepting governor. The framers of the State constitution separated the election of governor from that of other State officers, in order to invest each annual election with sufficient interest to call out the voters. The present board of State officers, with a single exception, are not candidates for re-election. New men are in the field. But the Republican ticket is an unexceptionable one, and will call out our full strength. The election of six members of Congress invest this contest with more than usual interest. Should our present expectation be realized, the whole delegation will be Republican; and in this event, we shall be able to say of our young and gallant Iowa that it has a delegation that will compare favorably with that of any other State. Kasson, Grinnell, Wilson, Price, Allison and Hubbard, are all men of mark. Some of them, as debaters and as practical legislators, will be without superiors in the next Congress. They are all thorough going Republicans, who will dare do what is right, whoever may gainsay them. They will give no quarters to rebels or their sympathizers, but will insist that every weapon the Almighty has placed in our hands shall be wielded for the destruction of the enemies of the Union. They are party men, in party times; but in a time like the present they will fraternize with all men who love liberty and Union well enough to sever every tie that trammels in the holy work of a sanctified patriotism.

The readers of the TRIBUNE are aware that the Legislature of Iowa, at its recent session, provided for taking the vote of the soldiers at the election next Tuesday. Commissioners have been appointed by the census board (the auditor, treasurer and secretary of State,) to proceed to the several regiments and fractions of regiments, and receive the votes. These commissioners receive no per diem. Their sole pay is ten cents per mile for travel. This will no more than pay expenses, if the commissioners are economical men. Otherwise, they must foot their own bills.

The impression of well informed men is, that the Republican nominees for Congress will be elected by the home vote; but if there is any doubt upon this point, it will be settled by the vote of the soldiers. They will not knowingly vote for a party whose chief solicitude seems to be for the welfare of the slave drivers and their chattels. The soldiers have neither conscientious or constitutional scruples about striking the rebellion in the vulnerable points of its harness.

One regiment of volunteers is quartered in this city, awaiting clothing and arms. At least a dozen or fifteen more regiments are detained in barracks in the State, for the same reason. These men are impatient to be at work, and they do not feel as if they could even prepare for work until they have arms and uniforms. Soldiers cannot divest themselves or anybody else of the conviction that they are an unarmed mob, until they are thus equipped. It would seem that there ought to have been means provided for placing these men in the field with less vexatious, profitless delay.

The Chicago *Times* has a correspondent in this city, who does not seem to like the way the Republicans manage things in Iowa, and who is particularly vexed with the deputy clerk of the United States court (G. C. Tichenor,) for accepting a place in one of the new regiments and cutting loose from the Mahony organization. Tichenor was good enough to run on, and run ahead of, the Democratic ticket as a candidate for district clerk two years since. I do not think that the men who then voted for him have any right to abuse him now. His enlistment in the federal army makes him no worse a man, and it is not surprising that he fails to sympathize with the K. G. C. while he is in the loyal soldierhood of Iowa. This correspondent of the *Times* is regarded as coming a little nearer a secessionist than any man in this city, and was literally hooted off the stand at a war meeting held in this city a few weeks since, because of his treasonable utterances. I regretted the severity of his punishment, because, as I believed, he knew no better. His insignificance, not his loyalty, is all that has saved him from incarceration with Mahony, Sheward & Co., among the traitors of Fort Lafayette.

Yours, OTSEGO.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Cassius M. Clay said in his speech at Brooklyn, Tuesday night, that the Emperor Alexander had again and again said to him, "be sure that you will always find me true to the United States of America."

☞ The New York *Evening Post* classes Gen. Oglesby, who was severely wounded at Corinth, as a "rebel general." A more loyal hearted and truer man never drew a sword for the defense of his country than Gen. Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois.

THE INHABITANTS OF NASSAU.—The larger part of the inhabitants of Nassau are said to be descendants of old American loyalists, and thus to have inherited their dislike to us.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS,
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

BUTTER AND LARD.
We are still in want of
BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW.
By shipping to us persons in the country will receive the
VERY HIGHEST PRICES,
And receive immediate returns.
BATES, STONE & CO.,
217 South Water street, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE,
200 bbls. Louise Bonne d'Jersey Pears,
150 " Virgalieu Pears,
50 " Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears,
25 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbls. Quinces.
Also, New York State Apples for the million.
H. NEWHALL & CO.,
No. 61 Dearborn and No. 91 Randolph street.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.
DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES
For sale by the cask or number, at 12 South Wells street, Chicago, by
JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO.

KING & SAWYER,
235 LAKE STREET, Chicago,
Are constantly receiving from their Tannery, in Northern New York, SOLE LEATHER, which they are selling at New York City prices.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES
Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, at North Clark street. Post Office Box [illegible].

Wholesale Houses.

WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,
No. 135 MAIN STREET,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
We have received an immense stock of all styles and grades of
MEN'S AND BOY'S
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING,
To which we invite the attention of Merchants from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.
We manufactured our Clothing before the awful advance in the prices of goods and are enabled to offer great bargains to all buyers.
N. B.—All orders will receive careful attention.
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,
136 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.
GROCERS' GOODS
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account.
600 Boxes Soap.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Bar Toilet Soap.
50 " Cake Toilet Soap.
3500 Dozen Transparent Bar Soap.
1000 " " Cake Soap.
1500 " Fancy Toilet Soap (embracing Wright's, Worsley's, Bazins and others.
550 Boxes Essence Coffee (Hummel's.)
200 " Pure Starch.
25 " Corn and Gloss Starch.
200 " Candles,
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 " Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
200 " Yeast Powder, other brands.
500 " Flavoring Extracts.
1000 " Brushes---Shoe, Whitewash, Scrubbing, &c.
1500 " Mason's Blacking.
100 Cases Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
45 " Gates' Matches
20 " Clark's Matches.
500 Dozen Combs.
50 Boxes Horse Cards.
Also, Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, Coffee, Spices, &c.

Druggists' Goods
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account:
6000 Dozen Toilet Soap, (embracing Bazins', Lows, Wrights', Worsley's Robinson's, Indefical, &c.
There is no stock West of New York which compares with it, EITHER IN VARIETY OR EXTENT.
100 Boxes Castile Soap.
1000 Dozen Perfumery, Colognes, Toilet Articles, &c.
500 Dozen Flavoring Extracts.
1500 Dozen Mason's Blacking.
100 Boxes Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
550 Boxes Hummel's Essence Coffee.
200 Boxes Starch.
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 Dozen Paint Brushes.
200 Dozen Horse Brushes.
250 Dozen Whitewash Brushes.
200 Dozen Scrub and Shoe Brushes, &c., &c.
We are selling to the
WHOLESALE TRADE
THROUGHOUT THE WEST!
And Offer them Superior Inducements.
H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IRON, STEEL,
Heavy Hardware.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS.
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,
WOOD MATERIALS,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs, &c. &c. Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

WORSTEDS AND
WORSTED GOODS!!
The largest stock in the city of these goods is to be found at
78 Lake Street.
Also, New Dress Trimmings, New Skirts, New Corsets, New styles Hosiery and Gloves.
A JOB LOT OF HAND KNIT UNDERSLEEVES AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.
WET WEATHER FAVORS.
For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 78 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

COOPERAGE—Molasses barrels of extra quality for sale by T. M. TURLAY & CO. No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses.

500 BALMORAL [illegible]
Of every style, [illegible]
Foreign and Domestic [illegible]
Just received [illegible]
STRYKER & CO
141 LAKE STREET
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
VELVET [illegible]
A large stock of French [illegible]
JUST OPENED AT
STRYKER & CO
"LUPINS" FRENCH MERINOS
Ottoman Velours and [illegible]
A fine stock of new style [illegible]
DRESS GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
MODE CHECK CASSIMERES
For Boys' Wear.
Heavy Meltons and Scotch [illegible]
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Now opening at
STRYKER & CO
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES
Wool Hoods, Nubias and [illegible]
ALL FRESH GOODS.
Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, [illegible]
"ZOUAVE SACQUE"
Also, a very extensive stock of [illegible]
NOW READY at STRYKER & [illegible]
No. 141 LAKE STREET

G. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobacco,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage,
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to buy of us, as we offer Goods at a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasing or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
16 & 18.... State Street, Chicago.

HATS AND CAPS
E. P. L. BROOKS
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer
HATS AND CAPS
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES
50....... Lake Street, Chicago
I shall keep on hand the assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and sell them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg is with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOKS

ARMY CLOTHS
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of [illegible] goods from the best manufacturers which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago

WILLIAM BARKER
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND GENERAL DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, SALT, FLOUR
Tobacco, Cigars,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Wines and Liquors
Store No. 9 Springfield Block, [illegible]
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Dealers will always find a large stock of goods from which to select, and at LOW PRICES.
☞ Terms strictly cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES
C. H. HENDERSON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 20 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue)
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 97 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

CATARRH! CATARRH!
D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Office, 163 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address DR. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4361, Chicago, Ill.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 100 Lake street, [illegible]

To the Nervous of both sexes
—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is anxious to make known [illegible] JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. [illegible] Fulton street Brooklyn, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price $1 00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by my General Wholesale Agents,
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street.
W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
F. & H. M. BOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.
[illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago,
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tents
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEELS
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage
of every description.
Canvas, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON
209 South Water street.

War Claims

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, (established August, 1861,) for the collection of BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 38 Dearborn street, Chicago.
A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,
VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. K. ROGERS,
E. C. LARNED.
[illegible]
Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ills.
[illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE
LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law
[illegible]

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS
GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington
[illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE
GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington
[illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others [illegible]

Wholesale ...

500 BALMORAL ...
Of every style ...
Foreign and Domestic ...
Just received at

STRYKER & CO'S
141 LAKE STREET.

BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS.

A large stock of Fresh Goods
JUST OPENED AT
STRYKER & CO'S.

"LUPINS" FRENCH MERINOS,
Ottoman Valours and Reps.
A fine stock of new styles
DRESS GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
MODE CHECK CASSIMERES
For Boys' Wear.
Heavy Meltons and Double ...
Cassimeres,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Now opening at
STRYKER & CO'S.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.
Wool Hoods, Nubias and ...
ALL FRESH GOODS.
Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including
"ZOUAVE SACQUE,"
Also, a very extensive stock of ...
NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S,
No. 141 LAKE STREET.
my29-r473-ly

G. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
-OF-
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobacco,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage,
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
&c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

G. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 ...... State Street, Chicago ...... 16 & 18
[aug22-t790-3m]

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES,
50 ...... Lake Street, Chicago ......

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.
au25-r822-3m

ARMY CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
[au23-r823-3m]

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.
[oc13-u261-1m]

WILLIAM BARKER,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
AND GENERAL DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, SALT, FLOUR,
Tobacco, Cigars,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Wines and Liquors.
Store No. 9 Springfield Block, Ohio Levee,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.
Dealers will always find a large stock, and goods from which to select, and at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Terms strictly cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)
We have in store an unusually extensive stock ...

Special Notices.

DR. JAMES, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 96 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.
oc11-r3B3-1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy8-r707-ly

CATARRH! CATARRH!
D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
In order to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
Office, 169 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
oc11-v250 1m Post Office Box 833, Chicago, Ill.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc. go to A. OSWALD, 160 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Parts All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.
—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and ALWAYS successful as a preventive, and the only sure and reliable medicine ever known for all diseases, so peculiar to females, whether MARRIED or SINGLE, providing you get the GENUINE Pills. "Married Ladies" will be particular in observing article 3d of the directions. THE INGREDIENTS of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.
Price $1.00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents,"
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.
W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
SALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
F. & H. M. HOOKER, 36 West Randolph street.
LADIES! By sending EITHER of the "above agents" $1 through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, free of postage.
N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of a D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.
se26-r764-6m

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly by remitting to the Agent ... Sold by DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.
ap462-1yr

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago,
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.
Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p619-ly]. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Cotton, Tar, Pitch and Hooks, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
209 South Water street.

War Claims

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, (established ..., 1862,) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 36 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,
JAS. H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
WILLIAM BLAIR, E. S. WADSWORTH, ... R. C. LARNED.
The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.
...
NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: ...

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ...

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. ...

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ...

Lumber.

...—I would invite the attention ...

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL
AND
LONDON INS. CO.,
Writes on all desirable fire risks at
CURRENT RATES.
Higginson & James, Agents,
No. 1 South Clark st., cor. South Water.
Cash Capital and Surplus..$6,299,130
Invested in this country.....$1,045,356
[se27-u221-5w]

BRANCH OFFICE
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO
Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.
RESIDENT DIRECTORS:
MATTHEW LAFLIN.
E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor and Com.
G. C. COOK, G. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
D. A. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
P. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
T. B. CARTER, Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.
B. S. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
R. B. ARTHUR, Gen'l Superintendent Ill C. R. R.
G. M. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.
ATTORNEYS:
B. S. MORRIS .... JESSE B THOMAS.
OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:
ERASTUS LYMAN, President
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.
Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.
The assets of this Company (including its cash capital), which is perpetual, are larger in the liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.
Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.
Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.
B. F. JOHNSON,
se8-u210-3m Manager Branch Office.

HOME
INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY
Cash Capital $1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July 1862 ... $1,585,679 6
Liabilities $57,826 32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.	
Cash balance in bank	$143,439.66
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	819,663.83
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $...)	116,769.31
United States and other stocks (ma. ket value)	381,556.66
Real Estate	60,297.30
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which, $24, 162 84 has since been received)	27,550.97
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July, (of which $14,589.32 has since been received)	38,024.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on Inland risks	44,012.07
Other property, miscellaneous items	10,097.54
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,936.80
Total	$1,585,679.16
LIABILITIES.	
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62	$37,456.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends	370.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,
se14-r365-ly 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.
The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)
Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.
Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the Insurers.
Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by
O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.
No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.
WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.
Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV.
"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe.
au1 r374-3m

Military Goods

MILITARY—General Order No 99.—All Officers in Camp Douglas, or in the camps in Dixon, Rockford, Kankakee and Springfield, will procure their outfits of Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pistols, Havresacks, and every convenience of camp life at E. K. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, Chicago, corner of Lake, over the U. S. Express Office. A full regiment supplied daily. BY ORDER OF GEN. COM'G.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords,
BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS,
Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescot's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at low cost prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 186 Lake street.
ap21y

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au6-r337-1y

Business Cards.

JAMESON & HIBBARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office 65 Clark street, corner of Randolph street.
JOHN A. JAMESON. H. N. HIBBARD.
H. N. HIBBARD Notary Public. oc11-v381 1m

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital Customhouse street, New Orleans, La.
Established in 1850,
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 96 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
se5-u173-1m

DR. WALTER HAY,
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.
[au23-r768-3m]

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-s69-ly

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of
GEORGE B. DAVIS & CO.
Has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Davis can be found at his Nursery at Harlem, on the Galena Railroad, eight miles from the city, where he has a large variety of Plants, Shrubberies, &c., for sale at low prices.
oc11-v389-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GEO. B. DAVIS & CO., has long since been dissolved.
Chicago, October 8, 1862. JAMES MORGAN.
oc7 v86 1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of
CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.
A. S. CHADBOURNE,
GEO. F. WETHERBE.
Chicago, October 1st 1862.
The business will be continued under the name and style of Geo. F. Wetherbe & Co.
GEO. F. WETHERBE & CO.
Chicago, October 1st, 1862. oc3-u973-1m

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at the Hospital.
A. H. CARTER, Supt.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

THE DYING VOLUNTEER.

BY ...

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

"O, wrap the Flag around me, boys,"
And lay me down to die,
Where the cannons roar around me
And the carnage rages high.
While my last thought 's of my country
And my mother—oh, my God,
Let thy strong right arm support her
While she passes 'neath thy rod.

There's a cottage on a hill-side
Of the noble "Prairie State,"
Where a golden willow droopeth
O'er a little rustic gate,
And my grey haired sire is sitting,
With his bible on his knee,
By its hearth-stone, while he prayeth
Even now, perhaps, for me.

And farther on, another still,
But, oh, the madd'ning thought,
What misery to thee, beloved,
Treason's black hand hath wrought;
But time is not the only heart
That bows in woe to-night,
Nor thine the only stricken soul
That looks above for light.

But be ye strong, and bear ye up—
We have not died in vain—
The fetters we have stricken off
Will ne'er be forged again.
And had I now a thousand lives,
I'd give them all for thee,
My native land, my precious home,
If they might make thee free.

Then "wrap the Flag around me, boys,"
The Red, the White, and Blue,
In every thought and every act,
To them I have been true;
Living, I fought beneath its folds,
Dying, my prayer shall be,
That every star may typify
A country truly free.

DETROIT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Tory Leaders in Michigan—The Detroit Free Press and the Chicago Times—The Tory Resolutions—Bradley F. Granger—His Congressional Record—The Tories Nominate Him for Re-election.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, October 12, 1862.

There is probably not another loyal State in the Union in which the leaders of the Democratic party are so universally and so bitterly opposed to the government—so intensely pro-slavery in principle and action, and so heartily in sympathy with the South, as in Michigan. There is no other Northern State in which there are not to be found prominent and influential Democrats who are honest and patriotic enough to cut loose from their old pro-slavery organizations, and to declare themselves against the rebellion without condition or qualification, slavery or no slavery, and in favor even of confiscation and emancipation, if thereby the rebellion can be ended a single day sooner. You have such men in Illinois; they have them in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Massachusetts, and even in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. But here in Michigan, Gen. Cass alone excepted, we have none—*not one*. The men who have been known here as the leaders of the Democracy, with that single exception, are all blind, bigoted, malignant, and unscrupulous pro-slavery partisans, ready to sacrifice the Union and liberty itself, rather than forego the smallest chance of regaining their lost power, and once more tasting the spoils of office.

It is not necessary to inquire whether, in adopting a policy whose direct tendency is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion and to preserve unimpaired the power of slavery, our Democratic papers are influenced by heartfelt sympathy with the object of the traitors, or inherent love for the God accursed and infamous institution at the bottom of their rebellion. It is enough to know that the direct and palpable effect of that policy is to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the rebels, and to extend and perpetuate the power of slavery. They know that such will be, and they mean that such shall be, the result of the course they have adopted. It does not lessen their guilt that they have adopted it rather to secure the triumph of their party by securing the confidence and entitling themselves to the support of the Southern slaveholding Democracy when the rebellion shall have been ended. Whether influenced by one consideration or the other, either proves them to be traitors. But it must not be thought that the rank and file of the Democratic party are not as honest and patriotic in Michigan as in any other State. The people everywhere—those who do not live upon office and are intelligent enough to know right from wrong, are loyal and true, and in Michigan no less than elsewhere. The Democratic masses utterly abhor the treasonable action of their leaders, and they will repudiate it by thousands at the approaching election.

If any charitably minded persons are disposed to think my judgment of the Democratic wire-pullers of our State a harsh or unjust one, let him examine carefully the tone of the Democratic organ of this city, or, what will answer the same purpose, of your secession *Times*, the one of which is but the reflex of the other, and to the records of our Democratic State and other conventions. They will find an especially striking illustration of this fact in the action of our late Democratic State conventional read in the light of Mr. Peck's commentaries, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. That speech is not only the key to the spirit of this particular convention, but to that of the party in Michigan, for he is emphatically the representative man of the party. Aside from his high position in its ranks, having once represented it in Congress, and been a standing candidate for governor, as well as chief engineer of the party for several years, this speech was warmly cheered and approved by the whole convention to which it was delivered, every evidence was given that it met the views of that body. It may therefore be taken as a faithful exposition of the principles and purposes of the Michigan Democracy.

And what are the principles and purposes here avowed? It is nothing more nor less than opposition to the president, to the administration, to the government, to the war. That is the long and the short of the matter. He declares that the success of the Northern Democracy is the only salvation of the South, the rebellion, and their only hope. He, therefore, pledged himself, the convention, and the party to oppose the administration, and of course, its whole policy, civil and military, to the bitter end, and this pledge was accepted and ratified by the convention! And this pledge was but an echo of the spirit of the resolutions. Such is the platform—such the position of the Democracy of Michigan, as proclaimed by their authorized agents; and the Union party, organized expressly to give the administration a more earnest support than they professed to believe Republicans were willing to extend to it, and acting in harmony with the shameless secessionists, and are now standing upon the same disloyal platform! But not satisfied with their own treachery and degredation, they have the cool effrontery to ask Republicans to come to their rescue, and aid them to elect a ticket in whose election, it is avowed, is the only hope of the South. Do they think Republican traitors that they should do this loose thing?

Some of your readers may have heard of one Bradley F. Granger, who was elected to Congress from the first district of this State two years ago by the Republican party, and who turned traitor to his principles, or rather his *professions*, for he has proved that he never had any principle—and to his party. He voted against the bill to exclude slavery from the territories, against confiscation and emancipation, and against every measure designed to cripple the rebellion or weaken the power of slavery. In short, he sold himself, during his very first session in Congress, body and breeches, to the Vallandigham Democracy. Of course the Congressional Republican Convention repudiated the vile traitor, though he had the impudence to come to them for a renomination. But the pro-slavery secession Democracy have given him a plaster for this wound. They have nominated this cast-off apostate as their candidate for Congress, and he is a fit tool for them, for what he lacks in ability he makes up in subserviency and treachery. He has just brains enough to be a knave, and that is the chief merit of a Northern doughface. But unfortunately for the cause to which he has committed himself, he will not be elected, for he is as much dispised by the honest portion of the Democracy as he is by all Republicans. It is but a very few years since he deserted the Democratic party for the sake of an office, and now he has deserted the Republicans for the same reason. His first defection was immediately after the overthrow of the Democracy in this State, and his reason was certain he thought he foresaw the downfall of the Republican party. He has now cheated and betrayed both parties. He will not be permitted to cheat either again, and the wisest thing he can next do is to emigrate to Dixie and try his value in that market.
EAR.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

What the Rebels Expect of the Democratic Party.

James Gulick, esq., of Sandusky, Ohio, was arrested last week by United States Marshal Bill on a charge of treason. The Sandusky *Register* publishes a lengthy correspondence between Gulick and a rebel spy named J. L. Foster, who had his headquarters at Cincinnati. The following letters explain themselves:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1862.
James Gulick, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio:

I received yours of the 26th of last month as I was leaving Dayton. Had not time to write until I arrived in this city. I was much pleased to learn of your speedy recovery. I leave to-night for Cairo with what stores I was able to pick up, and will return in three or four days. On my return I will forward you a draft on some bank in Cleveland, or send the money by express as you directed. I had much better luck in procuring quinine in this part of the State than I expected, and on my return I will have to operate in some other field. I wish you to write me on the receipt of this, that I may find your letter on my return.

How many friends to the South is there in your city and how many in the county outside the city? *Can the Democratic vote cast at the coming election be counted on as the strength of the friends of the South in your county?* Can you give me a few names of friends to the South, in the city, that will assist to send circulars to, in favor of the cause of the South, written in a way that will not be comprehended without a key, which I will send at some other time. The circular will explain my mission and the plans of the South much better than I can. I presume it is needless that I should inform you that our plans have, within a short time, undergone a change, one that will make the Democratic party more powerful than ever it was. Then all the good and true friends will be rewarded for favors granted and have their names embalmed in the hearts of all good Southerners.

Hoping to hear from you on my return, I remain yours. J. L. FOSTER.

P. S.—Will give you names of friends on the island on my return. J. L. F.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 3, 1862.

J. L. FOSTER, Esq.: Yours of the 1st came to hand this day. I was glad to hear of your success in that part of your mission, and hope you may continue equally so to the end.

There is a majority of friends in the city, but the county will give perhaps 300 against us. *You can rely on at least two-thirds of the vote as sound, if not three-fourths*, and perhaps by the election we may be of one mind, or nearly so. William Kershner, John E. Williams and A. Strain, are men in whom I have the utmost confidence.

Send them along.

If you desire more names I will give them them in my next, after consulting with the party themselves. It would be very gratifying to hear the names of friends on the island, as many of them are known to me, and would be an assurance of good faith.

Changes are constantly taking place here in political parties, so it would be very difficult to give numbers, but we are beginning to feel strong in this worst of all parts of the State, the terminus of the Underground Railroad.

You must excuse this.

Yours truly, JAMES GULICK.
J. L. Foster, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Pleasant Family.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Sept. 11]

The *errant* editor of the Henderson *Times*, in the course of his wanderings, has picked up some interesting intelligence, showing the "unhealthy feeling pervading hundreds," and, he fears, "thousands of families in East Tennessee." He gives the following interview between a confederate officer and a Lincolnite family on Powell's River:

At Powell's River I stopped and engaged more milk of an old Lincolnite jade, keen as a brier, and mother of three (and I don't know how many more) rather nice looking gals. She complained to me of having been rudely treated by a North Carolina officer the morning previous. Arriving at camp, I informed the officer of the old lady's story, and he told me that knowing their political status, he had placed a guard around the house to keep any of the family from going to the Gap while our army was crossing the river, and that in the meantime the following conversation took place:

Officer (entering the house)—Good morning, ma'am. No answer. Where is your husband, ma'am?

Old Woman—None of your business, you rebel, you.

Officer—I know. He is in the Yankee army.

Old Woman—Well he is. What are you going to do about it? He is in the 1st Tennessee federal regiment at Cumberland Gap, and will take off your rebel head if you go up there.

Officer—Yes. But we have him and your Gen. Morgan's whole command completely surrounded—hemmed in—with an army on both sides of the Gap, and in a few days they will be starved out, and have to surrender upon our own terms.

Old Woman—We know all that, and are easy. But Lincoln will send an army through Kentucky, which will wipe out your Gen. Smith just as a dog would lick out a plate, then you and your army of bare-footed, roasting-ear stealers will have to leave here in the dark again, and badly scared at that. Besides this—

Officer—That's your opinion, but you are deluded. Where were you born?

Old Woman—Born! Why, I was born and raised in Tennessee. I am an Old Hickory Tennesseean—dead out against nullification, and its bastard offspring—secession. But where are you from?

Officer—I am from North Carolina, but a native of South Carolina.

Old Woman—A South Carolinian—scion of nullification—double rebel, double devil. Old Jackson made your little turnip-patch of a State walk the chalk once, and old Abe Lincoln will give you rebels hell before spring.

Officer (Quitting the old lady, and turning to the eldest daughter, whom he recognized as a mother)—Madame, where is your husband?

Young Woman—That is none of your business.

Officer—But it is my business. Where is he?

Young Woman—Where I hope I will never see him again. Where I hope you'll soon be.

Officer—Where is that?

Young Woman—Why, a prisoner in the hands of the army at the Gap.

Officer—What is that for?

Young Woman—For being what you are—an infernal rebel.

Officer—Oh, if that's all, I will send him back to you as soon as we take the Gap.

Young Woman—No, you needn't. Cuss if he ever sleeps in my bed again. I intend to get some Union man to father this child. Here, Bet, (calling a nurse,) take this little rebel and give him Union milk. Let us try and get the secesh out of him.

Officer (turning to a Miss)—Did you find a beau among the Yankee officers?

Miss—Yes, I did; a nice, sweet, gallant fellow; one stepped like a prince. When you become his prisoner, give him my love, and tell him for my sake to put a trace chain around your infernal neck.

Officer—When do you expect to see him again?

Miss—Just after your general takes the next "big scare," which will be in ten days from this time.

Daylight having broken, and the army having crossed the river, the conversation I have given terminated.

Letter from Captain Sperry.

BIRD'S POINT, Mo., Oct. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There are several libelous reports going the rounds concerning some men who were shot while attempting to break guard at this place, and I beg you will allow me to make a statement of the case through your paper, that I may set myself right on the subject.

I arrested (in the country back of this place) two men reported to belong to a guerrilla company, under Capt. Clark, one of them was said to be a brother of Clark. I, upon return to camp, placed them in the guard house, intending to keep them over night, and in the morning intended to deliver them to the provost marshal at Cairo. At about midnight they attempted to break guard by running. After crying halt three or four times, the guard fired upon them, killing them instantly. They, paying no attention to the call of the guard, except to increase their speed, they were, at the time fired upon, about seventy-five yards from the guard house, and would have succeeded in making their escape, if it had not been a moonlight night. This is the true statement of the affair, all secesh lies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yours, respectfully, M. C. SPERRY,
Capt. Co. M, 6th Ill. Cavalry.

The Small Note Currency.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce]

Mr. Harrington, the assistant secretary of the treasury, is in town on his way to New England to secure a few days relaxation from his ardous official labors. He informs us that the small note fractional currency, which has been scarce, having been furnished at the rate of $27,000 per day, will be delivered from and after to-day at the rate of $40,000 per day, and that arrangements are in progress to increase the production to $60,000 per day.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Capt. William D. Wilkins has been appointed colonel of the 26th Michigan regiment. Capt. Williams was taken prisoner at the recent battle of Cedar Mountain, and he was treated in the most barbarous manner by the rebel ruffians of Richmond, for being one of the officers connected with Pope's army. Capt. Wilkins is an able officer, and will be popular with his command.

COTTON IN MICHIGAN.—Mr. J. Griffin has exhibited to us a sample of cotton raised upon his father's farm, one mile north of this village. It is out of the boll, and is in a condition for the manufacturer's use. The seed was raised in Illinois, and was planted in June last—rather late. We think, from this experiment, that cotton can be grown with profit in this State.—*Western (Mich.) Chronicle, Oct. 8.*

A GOOD YIELD.—D. F. Foster, of Bridgeport, Saginaw county, has raised 167 bushels first quality white wheat, 61 lbs. to the bushel, on two and three-quarter acres of land. This is about sixty-one bushels to the acre. Can the world beat this?—*Ib.*

SALT.—Salt has taken an upward movement, and the manufacturers and sellers at Saginaw are not anxious to rush off what they have on hand, or make contracts in advance. The farmers of Washtenaw pronounce the Saginaw salt to be of the best quality.—*Ib.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent, writing to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Helena, Ark., says:

In regard to the president's proclamation of emancipation, let me say a word as to how it was received in the army, before I close this letter. It was approved of everywhere. The semi-treasonable journals may croak, but it is a fact indisputable, that the soldiers everywhere—I mean the great masses of the army—will sustain the president in his views, as expressed in his proclamation, in sentiment, in word and in action. Since it came forth I have passed through many regiments—have heard hundreds express their opinion of it—many officers of high rank, and I never have yet heard one denounce it—not one.

DYING RICH, WITH A VENGEANCE.—It was related by passengers who escaped from the wreck of the Golden Gate, that a colored man named Peterson, one of the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panic to gather up such loose change as the terror-stricken passengers had abandoned in the cabins and staterooms. He succeeded in picking up sufficient coin and valuables to fill two good-sized carpet sacks. Taking a large carving knife between his teeth, and seizing the carpet sacks, one in each hand, Peterson jumped overboard, and, in the language of our informant, "he scobbed himself alongside the wreck, and didn't show his nose above the water." It is believed he died well off, in a pecuniary point of view.—*San Francisco Californian.*

MURDER IN LASALLE.—Col. Isaac Hardy, proprietor of the Hardy House at La Salle, at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, was killed by two Irishmen, because he would not let them carry off the cobs where he was shelling corn. Col. H. was an old, well known and highly respectable citizen.

Col. Edward T. Taylor was re-elected mayor of La Salle on Monday of last week by fifteen majority over George H. Buck. Both candidates were Democrats.

Governor Tod on the President's Proclamation.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, the leader of the Democratic party in that State for the past fifteen years, made a brief but glorious speech at Columbus on Tuesday last, which is reported in full in the Ohio *State Journal*. It is as follows:

MY NEIGHBORS: It is very gratifying to be thus cordially and kindly received. But I hope that you'll excuse me and not be disappointed that I make no speech. I would be glad to do so; but the labors of the past few days, and the pressing labors now on hand forbid. A few words will suffice for me to speak my views on this proclamation. I have studied it calmly; I have given it my faithful attention; and I here say to you that *I cordially indorse every sentiment and syllable of it.* I would be sorry to differ with the distinguished general (*Wallace*) as to its being in any wise ill-timed. [Gen. Wallace had said that the proclamation should have taken effect on the 1st of January, 1862, instead of 1863.] I think that it is well timed—*perfectly well timed* in every regard. We must remember the position that Mr. Lincoln occupies. He is as much the president of South Carolina and Virginia as he is of Ohio and Illinois. And I tell you that his long forbearance in laying his hand upon slavery, entitles him to a monument that shall reach high toward the heavens. Few men in this world could have acted so carefully and so calmly as Mr. Lincoln has done. This proclamation, is in my judgment, perfectly well-timed; particularly so as to Ohio. For affairs had come to such a pass that the question was forced upon us—whether we with our army should stay at home to protect our homes and our families from the rebels, or that they should be sent back to protect theirs? [Cheers and "good, good!"] Stupid though he may be, still only let this African be made free, and my word for it, they will soon give these rebel rascals enough to do to take care of their own homes and families. [Cheers.] And, for one, I prefer that they should be put to the work of looking out for themselves, rather than that we should.

I have seen for months, my friends, that exhaustion on one side or the other is to be the only end of this rebellion. For the spirit of their master, the devil, has so completely entered into and possessed the hearts of those rebel leaders that nothing but exhaustion will be able to reduce them to obedience to the requirements of their allegiance. And this proclamation is the very thing to weaken them in a most vital part. [Applause.]

This proclamation—what is it? The president simply says to these rebels, cease your ungodly war, lay down your weapons of rebellion, return to your allegiance by due representation in Congress and obedience to the laws, and all is right. Then the proclamation of emancipation of your slaves won't hurt you. *Now, are not ninety days time enough for them to determine the point as to which course they will take?* If within these three months the rebel States return to their proper and lawful condition in the Union, then this proclamation becomes a dead letter. But if they choose to continue in their ungodly rebellion, who is to blame but themselves? They invoke the consequences on their own heads. And who would be willing to stop then? Go ask the father whose only son has yielded up his life before those rebel guns, if he would have the government stop there. No, if they should stop there, if I have any influence with the government, I will urge them to go farther, and to go on till every one of those infamous leaders are hanged, as an example to all future time. [Immense applause.] The best blood of Ohio cries from the battle-field and demands the death of those leaders. [Great applause.] To beggar them by confiscation is not enough. They must die! [Wild applause.] There is no loyal man in Ohio that can condemn the president for his proclamation. We have no divided issues among us.

I am happy, my friends, to say that I have recently *made the acquaintance* of Abraham Lincoln. I had known him before as we know men whose hand we take and are gone. But *now I've come to know him*. I have had a long and confidential conversation with him. He is calm and undismayed, and I am satisfied, perfectly satisfied, that in his hands we have confided the affairs of government to hands able and faithful. And let me assure you, whatever the newspapers may say to the contrary, that there is perfect harmony in the cabinet at Washington. And, in my opinion, all bids fair to end the war right soon; and that, as I believe, after this winter we shall have but little left to do but to catch and hang the leaders of this infernal rebellion.

Discount and Premium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your article of to-day's paper upon the price of gold, you have fallen into an error that has become very common of late, in stating currency to be at the same discount that gold is at a premium. When gold is at twenty-eight and a half per cent. premium currency is but a fraction over twenty-two per cent. discount, or below par. A person buying gold and giving twenty-eight and a half cents off each dollar, would be paying about forty per cent. premium for the gold. In making change where the parties want to take the discount out, this error is carried still further by taking the *whole premium* out of the change instead of the discount upon the amount of the change to be given. Silver, to-day, is nineteen per cent. premium; the change in silver for say seventy-five cents with the discount out is a fraction less than sixty-five cents, instead of fifty-six cents, as the principle generally acted upon would make it.
R. M.

SAFES.—Only Agency in Chicago
FOR THE
Best Safes made in the World.
Manufactured by
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.
Acknowledged by all to be the
Best Finished and most perfect in every respect
Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old fogy style made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by
oc13 v289-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, CORNER OF LAKE AND DEARBORN STS.
In accordance with the notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this Company will receive orders for the purchase of Stamps at Washington, charging for service as follows:
On amounts under $100 ... $0.50
... of $100, and less than $200 ...
... of $200 ...
... of $500 ...
... of $1000 ...
... of $1500 and upwards ... 40c per $100
This charge includes the transportation of money to Washington and the purchase and return of Stamps —the commission allowed on purchase of Stamps to be given to the benefit of the party ordering.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent.
Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1862. oc5 r127-1w

REAL ESTATE.—I want to purchase for cash a
RESIDENCE LOT,
Pleasantly located on South Side, east of State street, or in a desirable part of West Side. This must be perfect. Address "J. S. H." Post Office 479, describing lot and stating price. oc13-v291-1w

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY.
A cask just received and for sale at lowest market rates by
CHARLES BIGGS,
oc13 v285-3t No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

SALT—For sale ten thousand sks.
LIVERPOOL G. A. SALT,
On hand and for sale by H. McLENNAN & CO.,
oc13 v280-2w 13 Lasalle street.

WOOLEN HOODS AT A BARGAIN.—40 dozen last year's HOODS, assorted sizes and styles, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, a lot Skating Caps, all of which will be closed out very cheap
AT 352 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
oc13-v279-3t R. PHILLIPS.

LEMON GALE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
se11-u345 3m-T,S&T

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 19 Wells street.
JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents.
my24-r602-6m-T&T

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, CORN AND OATS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT, Saint Louis, Mo., Oct. 9th, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., October 20th, 1862,
AT SAINT LOUIS, for
10,000 tons of Hay,
400,000 bushels of Corn,
400,000 bushels of Oats.
AT CAIRO, ILL., for
2,000 tons of Hay,
100,000 bushels of Corn,
100,000 bushels of Oats.
AT COLUMBUS, KY., for
5,000 tons of Hay,
200,000 bushels of Corn,
200,000 bushels of Oats.
AT MEMPHIS, TENN., for
5,000 tons of Hay,
200,000 bushels of Corn,
200,000 bushels of Oats.
The Hay to be first quality of Timothy and well baled.
The Grain to be first quality and in good well sewed gunnies.
To be delivered at the various steamboat landings, railroad depots and Government wa ehouses, in Saint Louis, free of drayage, and at the other points at the usual steamboat landings, subject to inspection at the place of delivery.
Bidders to state the rapidity of which they can deliver. All may be required by the 30th of Dec., 1862.
Bids will not be received for less than 1,000 tons of Hay, or 50,000 bushels of Grain.
No bid will be received unless accompanied by bond in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded him, and not unless the bidder or some one representing him, by power of attorney, is present when the bids are opened.
Surety to the extent of twenty per cent of the value of forage contracted for, by each party, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.
Payment will be made on voucher given at this office on presentation of receipts of Quartermasters in charge at either places if desired. Bids for each article to be on separate sheets of paper.
Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay, Corn or Oats," as the case may be.
By order of R. D. CHAPMAN,
Col. ROBERT ALLEN, Capt. and A. Q. M.
Chief Quartermaster of Department.
oc11-v290-...

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1862.
Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 18th.
First—Ties to be of White or Burr Oak, green, sawed and delivered, not over ... and must be piled between the 1st of December and first of March next.
Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to have not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every side. The portion than two inches face, If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide and every side ...
JOHN VAN NORTWICK,
President and Chief Engineer.
se18-u310-1d

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company.
A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held in Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving certain Articles of Consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, and, if said Articles shall be approved, the election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the same day. By order ...
W. G. GREENE, President.
JAS. BERDAN, Secretary. se13-u351-now-tw

Removal.

REMOVAL.
PEARSON & DANA
Have Removed to
NO. 173 LAKE STREET,
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[se25-u290-3m]

REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
-AND-
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
au18-r629-3m

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in
House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.
129 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.
au28-r880-3m

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and short time buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
— FOR —
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. se26-u165-lydaw

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
BROOM CORN,
95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95
For sale at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
The largest stock of
WOODEN WARE,
(Painted and Plain.)
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,
Cordage, Twine,
CORN BASKETS
Broom Maker's Stock,
&C. &C. &C.
Ever Brought to this City.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
sep1-s43-3m 95 S. Water-st Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.
RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Building and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street
my9-ly

Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC HOUSE, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS
Of every description at very low prices. D. P. FAULDS, publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Goods. [se25-u881-3m] 54 CLARK STREET.

NEW SONGS.—Just published by D. P. FAULDS, 54 Clark street, under Sherman House.
Here's your Mule, with Chorus, Comic Camp Song.
Vignette ... 25 cts.
Poor Irish Boy; by L. V. H. Crosby ... 25 cts.
I am Looking for him Home; by W. S. Hayes, Vignette ... 25 cts.
Sent by mail free of postage. se25-u881-3m

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. All are purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.
se8-u264-3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish ... Band, and Instruments with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3031.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices ...
... 3 Board of Trade Building.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
See where you can make the best selection at the lowest prices. Try
135 Lake street.
L. C. MAYER.
Great inducements to wholesale dealers. se8 u183-3m

H. WHITTEMORE, New York. B. B. WHITTEMORE, St. Louis.
JOHN F. CARTER, Chicago.

NEW
HAT, CAP and FUR STORE.
H. & B. B. WHITTEMORE & CO,
Wholesale dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
STRAW GOODS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
AND
BUCKSKIN GOODS.
37 Lake street and 43 Wabash ave.
We are now receiving an entirely FRESH and carefully selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c.,
Which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Our stock will be kept full and complete at all seasons by our resident partner in New York, who has had a twenty three years experience in purchasing goods for our St. Louis house.
Merchants buying for cash and who wish to make their money "TELL" will do well to give us a call.
H. & B. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.
oc9-v177-3m

300 BALES
BUFFALO ROBES.
I have in store and am receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Of various grades, which I offer at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. P. L. BROOM,
se24-u889 1m No. 50 LAKE STREET.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
No. 152 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap18-p213-ly

BUFFALO ROBES—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
se22 u685-3m 25 LAKE STREET.

Leather & Shoe Findings

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49 Lake Street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,
Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,
AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
— AND —
SHOE FINDINGS,
Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of
Imported and Domestic Leather,
LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.
Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.
Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
49 ...... Lake street, Chicago 49
Hides wanted at the highest market price.
Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.
[au21-t764-3m]

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!
25,000 Two bush. Seamless Sacks,
CONSISTING OF
LEWISTON, A. WASHINGTON,
RIDGEWOOD, DIAMOND, B.
DIAMOND, O. OZARK,
MANCHESTER, AUBURN, Etc.
For sale by SPRAGUE & STETSON,
oc10-v215 1w No. 14 State street.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 159 South Water-st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap8-t771-ly

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.
my19-r263-ly

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 ADAMS STREET.
The proprietor of these works takes pleasure in informing the public that these works have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity, which has enabled him to get a good stock of
Family, Gentleman and Trotting
BUGGIES.
Also, SULKIES and SKELETON WAGONS on hand, which are offered to the public with the full assurance of giving good satisfaction, as they are built under the supervision of GEO. PENNOYER, whose reputation for making good work is well known.
Also on hand and receiving EASTERN FAMILY CARRIAGES, from the old and well known house of J. M. Quimby & Co., Newark, N. J., whose work is warranted to be No. one.
Repairing promptly done.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.
GEO. PENNOYER, Manufacturer.
THOS. H. BROWN, Cashier.
my18-s219-6w

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Cast, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 623.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
THE STEAMER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave A. Harvey & Co's Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, ... for
The Various Ports on Lake Superior.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. HARVEY & CO.,
... South Water street

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Line of Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following very decidedly superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. ... Line Steamers
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY.
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily.
Via North Shore street, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.
W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.
Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ARAXES, EUPHRATES
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to F. D. Dola, Agent, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN.
A. COLSON, No. Astor House, New York.
E. G. CHASE, 123 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
H. G. CHASE, 181 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. & BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. T. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p228-6m

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.
This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, in a safe and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information will be forwarded, with references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1882, Chicago.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, Ill., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets; also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY DRILLS, and light TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$190 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the
WEST END OF THE
Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery therein pending wherein James T. Soutter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., are complainants, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, William S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, Richard Gregg, James Knox, Charles H. Walker, Charles S. ..., Harvey Lightner, Tobias S. Bradley, and Ivory Quimby, are defendants, and in the cross suit wherein the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, William S. Moss and Tobias S. Bradley are complainants, and the said James T. Soutter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Abner C. Harding, James Knox, Richard Gregg, Ivory Quimby, Harvey Lightner, Charles S. ... and Charles H. Walker, are cross defendants, the undersigned, J. T. Moulton, Special Master of the said Court, duly appointed in the said decree for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the south door of the Post Office and Custom House building, in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the twenty first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described premises and property, to-wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its right, interest, and equity of redemption therein, that is to say, its road west of the Illinois River, and all branches thereof, which had been constructed before the third day of September, A. D. 1858, and which has since been constructed or built, including the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all the iron, timber, materials, furniture, and property purchased by said Company for the construction and equipment of the said road and branches, all depot and station grounds, and the buildings thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, engines, tenders, cars, tools and machinery, materials, and all other personal property acquired by the said Company, and upon, or used specifically or generally in the operation and management and control and maintenance of the said railroad of the said Company west of the Illinois River, together with the revenues and earnings derived or to be derived therefrom and all the rights, privileges and franchises of said Company of, in and to the same. And that the suit in which the said decree is made was brought to foreclose the second mortgage on that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad which lies west of the Illinois River, and it is therefore hereby declared to be the intention and design to sell only that part of the said railroad embraced in the said mortgage, and the franchises and rights attached thereto, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage and act of the Legislature, by the authority of which the said mortgage was made; and that at said sale the complainants or any of the parties to said cause will, in virtue of said decree, be entitled to bid; and that said sale will be made subject to all the rights and interests of which William F. Colbaugh, John F. A. Sandford and Luther C. Clark, or their successors or assigns may have as trustees for bondholders, under a deed of trust executed by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company to said parties, dated August 24, A. D. 1852, and a certain other deed of trust, in confirmation thereof, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1853, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent., payable semi annually, and now outstanding, and with coupons unpaid since November 1st, 1858. Notice is also given that it is provided in said decree that the defendants, and all persons claiming under them or claim under them or any of them, and all persons having a lien subsequent to the said deed of trust, by judgment or decree, or otherwise upon the premises contained in the said mortgage, and all or their heirs or personal representatives, and all persons having any lien by or under such judgment or decree, or otherwise, and all persons claiming under them, be forever barred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption and claim of, in and to the said deeded or mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof; and that the purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall be let into possession of the said mortgaged premises; and that any of the parties in this cause, who may be in possession of the said premises, or any part thereof, or any persons who, since the commencement of said suit, have come into possession under them or either of them, deliver possession thereof to such purchaser upon the production of the Master's deed for such premises, and a certificate from the Clerk of said Court, after the report of said sale shall have been confirmed, that the same has been confirmed under the rules of said Court.
J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.
J. F. JOY, of Counsel, and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.
Chicago September 17th, 1862. se19-u305-1m

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.
Fine Crops to be seen growing.
Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.
Good Business Openings—Good Society.
Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.
oc3-u973-1m

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Furniture, Pianos, Liquors, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Farm Mortgages, Wisconsin Railroad First Bonds, Bonds of Green Lake, Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties, Business and Residence Property in Chicago ... in Olmsted County, Minn.; 120 acres best farming land in the county, three miles from the City of Rochester ... acres and one lot ... Pulaski County, Ill. ... City of Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wis. ... Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis. All the above property is free from all encumbrances of every nature, kind or description.
Any person wishing to trade for any or all the above named property will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber at 12 Lasalle street, or address through the Post Office, Box 3302, Chicago.
Merchants will be dealt with.
se19-u235-1m G. T. GILBERT.

Groceries.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Green and Black, consisting of Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. &c. Arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
11 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
11 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
11 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
11 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

STEER, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse No. 173 South Water street and No. 8 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.
oc18-v214-3m

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And dealers in Sorghum.
de9-t1y 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street,
CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP New York.
REFERENCES:
PETER COOPER, Esq., New York,
Geo. S. Coe, Esq., Prest Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
ANTHONY HAWLEY, Cashier Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.
[oc16-v237-3m]

BOYNTON & DRAKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Bar 3th ... street, Chicago.
Liberal advances made on consignments
Post Office Box 4ø8. oc13-v277-1m

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Ogilsby, Esq., ... Bank, New York City; E. E. Ford, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago Ill.; Mann & Seger, do.; Ogilsby & Masanies, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
J. AREY, M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street, Chicago
se30-u906-3m Post Office Box 978.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 81 and 83 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. [se29-u951-ly] F. S. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 251 South Water street.
WILLIAM LITTLE. [se8-u218-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—181 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
F. B. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Allen's Building,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
[au27 t960-ly]

M. S. YARWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 831.
Business confined strictly to Commission. au28 t912 3m

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
126 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co.; G. C. Cook & Co.; Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my11-r667-ly] SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS,
Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds,
DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.
217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
[au8-1482-3m]

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
au2-i294-3m

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY COMMISSION.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID DUNHAM.
jy15-s668-6m

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Advances made on bills of lading and Produce in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
Z. L. WILLIAMS. [jal6-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.
ABIEL AKIN. [ap18 p462-6m] J. M. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 35,000 bushels Grain per day.
Canal Wharf, Montreal. [ap28-p796-6m] Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE.
ap16-p467-ly

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds.
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 224 and 226 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 188 South Water street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and will consignments as well as Chicago. ... W. E. NICHOLS, Britt & Co. ...
M. S. NICHOLS. O. S. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street.
au23-1880-ly

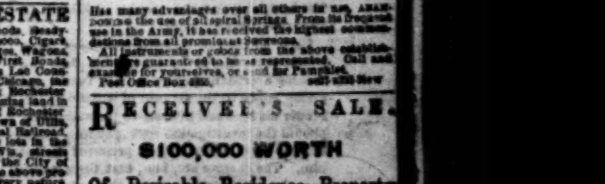
GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 1 City Buildings, St. Louis.
G. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh20-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1826.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [se27-ly] JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Miscellaneous.

I. B. SEELYE'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment,
126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office, 58 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.



Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Seelye's & Goodyear's Patents. The Truss will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister. Can be made STIFF or LIMBER, and will outwear dozens of ... standing. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around hips in line of Rupture. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Surgical Spirits, &c., &c.

DR. WILCOX'S
Patent Artificial Leg.
Manufactured by G. STAFFORD,
Has many advantages over all others in use ... in the Army, in the use of all spiral springs. ... All instruments or goods from the above establishment are guaranteed to be as represented. Call and examine for yourselves, or send for Pamphlet.
Post Office Box 4850.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
$100,000 WORTH
Of Desirable Residence Property
IN THE WEST DIVISION.
The subscribers offer for sale a large number of Lots, ... situated in Duncan's Addition, West Chicago, lying between Madison and Harrison streets and Morgan streets. The lots in fronting ... as follows:
Lots ten (10), eleven (11) and thirteen (13), in Block one (1).
Lots 6, 11 and 12 in Block No. 2 ...
...
The above property will be sold for cash, or one fourth down, and the balance on time ...
DAVID J. LAKE,
Wm. ...

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 85 Lake street, opposite Tremont House ...

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD INTERCEPTED.

Generals Bragg and Cheatham Reported Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is understood that a dispatch from Gen. Boyle, dated at Louisville at 10 o'clock last night, reached here this morning saying that it was generally believed the rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday near Bardstown, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,500 or 2,000, while that of the enemy is as much larger, and that we held the field that night and skirmished with them in the retreat next morning. When this dispatch left Louisville, a courier was expected to arrive in the course of the night, bringing details of the pursuit of the rebels and of a battle which was probably fought yesterday.

Gen. Boyle expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham in the action of Wednesday, then prevalent in Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. Buell, which were being transmitted for file to Brig. Gen. Thomas, from Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel army at Chattanooga. These papers include confidential letters from Gen. Beauregard both to Adjutant General and Inspector Cooper, and to Gen. Bragg, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectually concentrated to meet the demonstrations recently made in pursuance of it.

According to Beauregard's programme, the objective points of the rebels were, first—Louisville, then Cincinnati, and he was particular in stating how best to reach them from Chattanooga with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson. It was his opinion that a detachment could take Louisville while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former city for the command of the Ohio River and canal and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. To keep the command of Cincinnati he would construct a strong work heavily armed at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be furnished to the country through the press.

FROM MISSOURI.

Steele's Army Ordered to Pilot Knob.

HOW TO TREAT A FEMALE SECESSIONIST.

A Rebel Demonstration at a Funeral.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13, 1862.

General Steele's division of the army from Helena is disembarking from a fleet of steam boats to-day at Sulphur Springs, and will proceed immediately to Pilot Knob. The movement from Helena was ordered by Gen. Curtis on the eve of a movement for capturing Little Rock. The object of ordering a veteran brigade of infantry, with heavy artillery, into southeast Missouri, suggests extraordinary strategy, as the only known rebels there are guerillas. Gen. Steele is in the city. Gen Schofield is at Cassville, Missouri.

A general opinion begins to prevail here that the rebel movements in the southwest have been very much exaggerated and that half of Schofield's army could have beaten all the rebels between Springfield and Fort Smith. The rebels have played a successful game of deception.

Gen. Totten at Springfield, and Gen. Steele at Helena, both received reports of spies and Union men from the interior of Arkansas, and yet these reports of rebel strength at Cross Hollows do not agree by 20,000.

The wife of an ex-secession state senator of this city, was restrained to-day from ejecting a tenant for Unionism, and the tenant prohibited from paying any more rent until further orders.

Great indignation is felt throughout the city because of a rank treasonable demonstration yesterday, on the burial of one of Price's staff officers, killed at the battle of Corinth, and buried with fashionable honors. The affair was turned into a secession gathering.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The combined armies of Missouri and Kansas, as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brigadier Gen. Schofield, will hereafter be denominated as the army of the frontier.

By order of Maj. Gen. CURTIS.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 13.—The sixth regiment of Missouri State Militia, Col. Catherwood, have in several scouting expeditions, within the last few days, broken up various bands of guerillas, killing the notorious Captain Joe Kirk, who has murdered so many private citizens lately, Capt. Louden, 3d Mo; Lieutenant Alexander, 3d Mo., and some fifty bushwhackers. They also brought into camp, this morning, Col. Wm. H. Niccown, C. S. A., who escaped from the St. Louis military prison some time ago, by blackening himself, and thus passing the sentinel. They have also captured large correspondence of interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 13.—Papers and dispatches dated as late as the 6th inst. have been received by Gen. Coombs from Arkansas. Hindman was then at Duvall's Bluff. Parsons was represented as moving towards Northern Missouri, and seeking to unite his forces with Stearns and McBride, at Pocahontas. The rebel commander Holmes was at Little Rock. Gen. Schofield had arrived at Cassville, in Barry county, near the Arkansas line.

Southwestern Missouri is once more cleared of rebel forces, and telegraph communication is complete to Cassville. Two divisions of the army are left at Helena under Gen. Carr.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Oct. 13, 1862.

A gentleman from Corinth, whose means of information are unsurpassed, says that over 5,000 prisoners, the result of the late battles, have been brought into Corinth and paroled.

Prisoners say that Van Dorn was the only one of the confederate generals who advocated the late attack upon Corinth. General Price strenuously objected to the expediency of the movement, but Van Dorn, being the ranking officer, was inexorable.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 10th, has a cock and bull story of the escape of Mr. Montgomery, local editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, and his arrival at Memphis by the fleet which carried the exchanged prisoners. The *Bulletin* further says that Capt. Lasalle, yielding to the demands of Major Waite, confederate commissioner, had consented to his rendition to the rebel authorities. This is all bosh. Your correspondent saw Mr. Montgomery several days since in Cairo, and obtained from him a statement of matters in Vicksburg. He has not been delivered up, and probably will not be. Mrs. Montgomery is a Chicago woman, and it is not unlikely that he will make Chicago his home.

Having seen conflicting statements as to the actual number of contrabands who have arrived in Cairo since the war, I have taken the trouble to inquire of the proper authorities here, and find the number 2,900. They have now ceased coming.

Capt. Mitchell of the steamer City of Alton was to-day released by paying his fine, and making a written apology to Gen. Tuttle, and giving bonds to the amount of $10,000 to surrender his boat and himself to the authorities should the investigation now pending establish the truth of the charges preferred against him. The charges are, first, that three weeks ago a lot of cartridges were shipped to the ordnance office at this point, and not delivered; and second, that he is suspected of sending a lot of contrabands to his plantation in Missouri. I do not know as to the truth or falsity of these charges; but I am officially informed they are made. Another report is current, in connection with which I learn he implicates a general officer. The whole affair will have a speedy investigation. Meantime Mitchell is at liberty upon the conditions named above.

I regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Mills of the 33 Iowa died last night at Corinth, of lock-jaw induced by a wound received in the recent battle. His wounds were not considered dangerous. Col. Daily Smith of an Ohio regiment also died last night. Their bodies will arrive by the boat to-night.

The rebel element is on the [illegible] again in [illegible] county, Kentucky. Yesterday, on the [illegible] shore, opposite Caledonia, a [illegible] … It is likely that a [illegible]

Some will be sent to finish the rebels. It would not be strange if that portion of Kentucky opposite this place should be soon the theatre of important events. Indications certainly point that way.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, October 13, 1862.

The following dispatch has just been received:

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Gov. Yates visited the Bolivar and Jackson hospitals. The wounded were cared for. He visits Corinth to-day, and will return home on Friday. They received no surgeons or nurses.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Democratic county convention for the nomination of candidates for sheriff and coroner met here to-day and nominated Milton Hicks, of Woodville township, for sheriff, and J. T. Underwood, of Island Grove, for coroner. In the fourth representative district Col. Wm. N. Clark of Champaign county and Jas. Elder of Moultrie county have been nominated by the Democrats for representatives.

The cavalry regiments now being organized have their headquarters at the following places: The 14th regiment, Col. Jenkins, at Peoria; 15th regiment, Col. Hancock, at Peoria; 16th regiment, Col. Stewart, in Springfield; 17th regiment, Col. Thielman, at Chicago; 18th regiment, Col. Capron, at Peoria.

Accident to a Lake Propeller.

BUFFALO, October 13.—The propeller Tonawanda, belonging to the Western Transportation Company bound for Chicago, on going out of the harbor yesterday, was found to be leaking badly, and put back to the dock with four feet of water in her hold. The damage on the cargo is estimated at several thousand dollars.

Gen. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—A committee of War Democrats from the 4th New York Congressional District visited Gen. Sickles to invite him to run for Congress. It is understood that he accepts, and will immediately enter on an active campaign.

From Panama

NEW YORK, October 13.—The North Star has arrived with Panama dates of the 4th. She brings $80,000 in treasure.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire last evening for the 5th district was false.

DEAD.—Capt. Varden, of Company B, 42d Illinois regiment, died at the St. Cloud House, Nashville, on the 18th of September last.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—The last rehearsal will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at Gould's Piano Ware-rooms, Lake street.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, the New York authoress, is visiting a friend in this city.

NOTICE.—If James Gouran will call on Rev. Mr. Tuttle, City Missionary, at No. 96 North Franklin street, he can hear from his father.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The entire furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, etc., of a family declining house-keeping will be sold this morning at 9½ o'clock at Gilbert & Sampson's auction rooms, No. 58 Lake street.

PERSONAL.—Lord Cavendish, Lord Huntington, and Col. Leslie, England; Adjutant-General Fuller, Springfield; Hon. W. D. Washburne, Minnesota, are stopping at the Tremont House.

WALLETS FOR POSTAGE CURRENCY.—John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has a stock of wallets suitable for the new postage currency, at prices from fifty cents upward.

A LARGE FLEET.—Twenty-nine grain vessels were chartered on 'Change yesterday morning, the bulk of them for Buffalo. Five or six more were chartered during the afternoon. It will take over half a million bushels to load them.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP DUGGAN.—Bishop Duggan will arrive in Chicago this evening. The first rehearsal of the reception mass with organ and orchestra will take place this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at three o'clock, at St. Mary's Church.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a female child of premature birth was found upon the breakwater, Sunday, at the foot of Adams street, where it had been washed during the blow. The Coroner held an inquest but nothing was developed, tending to identify the body.

A SOLDIER STABBED.—A soldier belonging to one of the new regiments was very severely stabbed in the groin yesterday at Camp Douglas while foolishly resisting the guard. He was taken to the City Hospital. His wound, although very severe, is not dangerous.

CAMP INSPECTION.—Col. C. C. Keeney, Camp Inspector, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and is stopping at the Sherman House. His visit, we understand, is an official one, connected with the inauguration of improvements at Camp Douglas, and the amelioration of the condition of the troops stationed there.

LECTURE AND PAINTINGS.—Prof. W. V. Johnson, the lecturer at the New York Institute for the Blind, himself a blind man, will exhibit this evening at Quinn's Chapel, on Jackson street, a series of paintings illustrative of the rebellion and scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin, accompanied by an interesting lecture. The exhibition is worthy of universal patronage.

GOOD TIDINGS.—Collector Haven received and commenced distributing yesterday morning $8,000 in the new postage stamp currency, of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. The citizens will hail this influx of reliable small change with much gratification, and ask for another installment of the same sort immediately. No currency but the government treasury notes is received by the collector in exchange for the new stamps.

THEATER.—Miss Jane Coombs met with a flattering reception, last evening, at McVicker's Theatre. The house was well filled by an audience capable of appreciating the very beautiful play of the "Wife's Secret;" and as "Eveline," Miss Coombs merited and received hearty bursts of applause. "Sir Walter" was ably represented by Mr. Carden, who is fast becoming a favorite. It will be repeated this evening, with the farce of "The Day after the Wedding," in which Miss Jennie Hosmer appears.

ARTISTIC.—We are pleased to learn that Miss Cameron, the artist, at 47 Clark street, is meeting with a large measure of success in the pursuance of her pleasant avocation. While we have many artists of the sterner sex in Chicago, ladies are few who have had the courage to obtain a living by the brush. Miss Cameron has executed some capital heads and delicious bits of landscape, proving her an artist of no moderate abilities. A pleasant hour may be spent in her studio, an opportunity which our citizens should not be slow to improve.

FIREMAN'S PRESENTATION.—The members of the Chicago Fire Department yesterday morning presented to Lieut. John Harrington, of the Irish Legion, a late associate of theirs, having been a member of the American Hose Co., a splendid pair of revolvers, haversack, canteen, &c. The ceremonies took place at 10 o'clock at the office of Chief Engineer U. P. Harris, on LaSalle street. All the members of the department ninety-two in number, were present. Chief Engineer Harris made a very appropriate presentation speech, and Lieut. Harrington responded in a becoming manner.

LARCENY.—James Morrow was arrested and examined yesterday morning, before Justice Miller, for the larceny of thirty dollars from Robert Graham, a discharged soldier, late of the 57th Illinois. It seems that the men lodged together at the Rock Island House, and Morrow embraced the opportunity to do the amiable towards his room-mate by rifling his pockets. He stoutly denied the theft and protested his innocence, but the officers of the law shrewdly instituted a search and found ten dollars of the money in his pocket and twenty concealed in one of his boots. Morrow was held to bail for trial in the sum of $500.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—There is a great improvement visible in the tone of feeling prevailing among the paroled troops at Camp Douglas. Their rations have been of a better grade for the past week, and the barracks exhibit the fact that some one is making it a duty to make them more comfortable. Gen. Tyler has had a general inspection of the paroled troops, with a view to have them clothed and prepared for the cold season, and also to equip them preparatory to their being exchanged and again ordered to the field. Later advices from the War Department indicate, we are informed, that, if the exchange should not take place within a short time, the entire body of paroled men will be discharged. We have heretofore alluded to the attempts made by officers of Illinois regiments to induce the men belonging to the New York regiments to desert and join them. They are promised large bounties, and made to believe that no harm will befall them for the act. This course has become so common, and is practiced so openly, as to call for prompt interference from headquarters, and it is stated that Gen. Tyler has directed the arrest of any person, officer or private, who may be guilty of any such gross misconduct. The camp has been remarkably quiet, and the officers believe that the Provost Marshal is fully able to conduct satisfactorily all necessary police regulations.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY IN KENTUCKY.—Mr. C. N. Pratt, of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad line, who left Shelbyville, Ky., on Wednesday, returned here on Saturday evening. He was with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery at Shelbyville just before he left there, and says the "boys" were in fine spirits and in excellent condition. The Battery is in Col. Chapin's brigade, in Gen. Dumont's division, and were under orders to move forward towards the scene of battle when Mr. Pratt left, and a portion of the division had already moved. The brigade consists of the Board of Trade Battery, an Indiana Battery, the 129th Illinois, Col. Smith (from Livingston county), the 102d Ohio, the 104th Illinois, Col. A. B. Moore (from LaSalle county), and a battalion of the 4th Indiana cavalry. Col. Chapin of Michigan was acting brigadier.

The Battery is in a good state of drill, and were anxious to have a chance to give the enemy "a taste of their quality." All they ask of their Chicago friends is, that their families at home may be taken care of during their absence. Capt. Stokes felt very confident that when the boys came under fire they would behave like true soldiers. The Captain is very proud of his men, and the men think that their Captain is just as good a soldier as there is in the whole Kentucky army.

All our new regiments in Kentucky, Mr. Pratt says, are in the very best of spirits, and it was remarkable, how eager they were to get into battle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Upon Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, John Stokes, an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was run over upon the railroad piling at the foot of Twelfth street, and so severely injured that he died on Sunday afternoon. The deceased had been employed for a long time at the corn cribs, and at the time of the accident was coming to the depot. In stepping from the track to avoid a train coming from the south, he was struck by one coming from the north, which he had not observed, run over and dashed between the ties into the water beneath. He was immediately taken out and conveyed to the City Hospital. Both limbs were found to be terribly crushed, and although every attention was bestowed upon him, he expired upon Sunday afternoon, as we have intimated. Deceased was a Russian by birth, and a paroled rebel prisoner, who was impressed into the rebel ranks. He leaves no family.

STABBING A PRINTER.—Yesterday afternoon, Judson Graves, a printer in the TRIBUNE office, was stabbed in the leg by an intoxicated Italian soldier, fortunately receiving only a slight flesh wound. The soldier in question stopped in front of the office near a group of printers with his comrade, and swaggeringly boasted of his ability to whip any American, at the same time pronouncing them cowards. Mr. Graves stepped forward and said he didn't want to hear any more of that talk, whereupon the soldier struck him. Mr. Graves replied by knocking him into the gutter. The soldier rallied, and with his comrade, commenced another assault which was finally terminated by the police, but not until Mr. Graves had been cut in the leg by one or the other of them. The two soldiers were taken to the Armory and fined $25 each.

Cook County Teachers' Institute.

The Cook County Teachers' Institute has just held two sessions of one week each, under the direction of School Commissioner Eberhart. The first session was held at Thornton Station with an attendance of sixty-three teachers. The days were spent in drill exercises on the best methods of teaching the branches taught in our public schools. The evenings were occupied with lectures, followed by discussions. The interest was excellent. Among the lecturers were S. A. Briggs, Principal of the Mosely School, P. Atkinson, and the School Commissioner. On Friday night this session closed with a very pleasant teachers' sociable.

The second session was held at Dunton, and commenced on Monday of last week, and closed on Friday night—also with a teachers' sociable. The attendance was 111. The interest of the occasion could not well have been excelled. All the teachers returned home with new life and energy, and with a stronger determination to become better teachers. Lectures were delivered by Rev. Charles Fowler, J. F. Eberhart, Perkins Bass, Esq, John A. Jameson, Esq., and Alex. Kerr, School Commissioner of Winnebago county.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—No. 592—Defendant's time extended to Friday in which to plead. No. 276—Costs not having been paid in pursuance of the order heretofore made in this case, it is now dismissed. No. 597—Referred to master to examine defendant and for leave to take proof. No. ——Munson vs. Rees & Higgins, ejectment; motion for new trial sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend his declaration. No. ——Forsyth vs. Barton; motion for writ of restitution argued and taken under advisement. No. 10—Crews et al. vs. Anderson; motion for new trial overruled and judgement on finding—defendant to pay costs; value of property involved being less than $500, plaintiff ruled to file security for costs or show cause to the contrary by Monday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Van H. Higgins.*—No. 787—Judgement as per stipulation filed Nos. 699 and 700—Motions for continuance overruled. No. 677—Continued by agreement of plaintiff's counsels.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. R. L. Wilson.*—In the replevin suit of Clark against Nichols, Hessing et al., involving the horse "Tippoo Saib," reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, the Court ordered the cause to be dismissed, sustaining thereby the motion of Messrs. Walker and Thomas for defendant's bond on the failure of plaintiff to file security for costs, he being a non-resident.

The case of G. Broumstein, who is under indictment for perjury, was continued on motion of State's Attorney Knox. The indictments against Hopkins and Cummins were dismissed. James McDonald, who is under indictment for perpetrating "malicious mischief," offered James Verr as security in the sum of $200, for his appearance from day to day, and was released from custody. John L. Champlain, indicted for burglary, was held in $100 on his own recognizance, and the cause continued to next term. Michael Hickey, indicted for larceny, was also released from custody, he giving John McMahon as security in $500 for his appearance when wanted by Mr. Knox. A motion to quash the indictment in the case of Samuel S. Osborn was heard, but no decision rendered. John Davis and James Dunn, jointly and severally indicted for larceny, were placed on trial, and the jury found them guilty, fixing their term of punishment at one year in the penitentiary. George B. Quigg, impleaded, etc., entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment found against him for larceny. He was tried and the jury sustained his plea and discharged him. Rose Blessington, a female, charged with numerous peccadilloes, and by the grand jury deemed guilty, at least, of larceny, was on a trial by twelve freemen declared innocent, and was also discharged.

Institute of Reward.

In behalf of orphans and half orphans of patriotic soldiers, a statement of the organization and system of labors of the "Institute of Reward" will be made by the Corresponding Secretary, David P. Holton, M. D., at the places, and on the evenings below named, viz:

Springfield,	October 15th.
St. Louis,	" 18th.
Alton,	" 19th.
LaSalle,	" 23d.
Ottawa,	" 24th.
Dubuque, Iowa,	" 25th.
Centralia, Ill.,	" 27th.
Cairo, Ill.,	" 28th.

Dr. Holton, desires arrangements for each meeting may be made in some church or hall by a joint committee from the asylums or other associations in the respective places, charging themselves with the care of orphans and half orphans.

Said committee are invited to fix the terms of admission to the lecture, and divide all the receipts equally among the associations represented in their board.

Dr. Holton will endeavor to make other appointments *en route* on the same terms.

Illinois papers please copy.

☞ The excursion for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, next Saturday, from Aurora, bids fair to be a success. Two trains will be run, and everybody is coming. Make haste and buy your ticket.

AN INTERESTING VETERINARY CASE.

Tracheotomy Performed on one of Patchen's Colts.

All lovers of the horse will be glad to learn that the Patchen colt owned by Mr. McPherson of this city, and valued at $3,000, has recovered from his late serious illness. The animal was in a dying condition when Doctor Dadd, the well known veterinary physician, was called to him. As the case is one of unusual interest we give a brief outline of it.

The colt had been the subject of a slight catarrhal affection for several days, but nothing serious was apprehended until within a short time prior to the Doctor's visit, when he commenced to show symptoms of embarrassed respiration, and at the time of his arrival was actually in a dying condition. In consequence of obstruction within the larynx he had become sightless, and almost pulseless, and the surface of the body and his extremities were icey cold. His respirations had the peculiar and alarming sound which accompanies croup, in the human subject, and could be heard at some distance outside the stable. Knowing that it was useless to trifle with the animal's life, in vain efforts at medication, the Doctor made an opening into the windpipe and inserted a silver tracheotomy tube, which gave immediate relief and the life of the animal was spared.

For several days the doctor's patient had a very copious discharge from the nostrils, of matter resembling pus, mixed with a quantity of diptherial exudation, and at times he would be seized with a fit of convulsions or spasmodic coughing, which seemed at times to threaten his life. After these fits of coughing a free discharge from the nostrils and mouth occurred, and the patient would remain tranquil for a time, still breathing through the tube, and unable to breathe through the nostrils.

On the sixth day after the operation, the doctor removed the tube and closed the wound by means of stitches through the skin. The colt gradually improved from day to-day, and at the present time is considered well.

It may be gratifying to the readers of the TRIBUNE, to know that the operation of tracheotomy has proved very successful in saving the lives of many valuable horses, but it should be performed early, and when the obstruction is seated within the larynx.

The Fourth Year of Lind Medical University.

The fourth annual gathering of the Medical Department of Lind University occurred last evening, at the rooms occupied by this branch of the institution, corner of Market and Randolph streets. There was a full attendance of the friends of the students and of the College, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

PROF. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

The exercises of the evening were opened by Prof. Johnson in a well-digested introductory address. He gave a brief history of the organization and progress of the University, the position and duties assigned to the various members of the faculty, and the measure of success which has attended the devotion of the professors to their several departments. He alluded in high terms to the professors and students who had volunteered their services to assuage the sufferings of those who were fighting the battles of the country, and spoke of the benefits which had been conferred upon the community by the Mercy Hospital, the Marine Hospital and other like institutions.

PROF. ISHAM'S ADDRESS.

At the close of President Johnson's remarks, Prof. Isham proceeded to deliver the regular lecture introductory to the course to be delivered to the students. He commenced with an allusion to the state of the country, showing how nobly the medical faculty had responded to the call of duty, by pressing forward to the front to aid those who had fallen in their country's service. He did not claim any merit for the University because many of its graduates had been among those who had sacrificed much to their patriotic views and feelings. He then proceeded to discuss the qualifications necessary to be possessed by students in order that they may become good physicians. He urged that courtesy, kindness, and genuine love for humanity were important parts of a physician's composition. No one could expect to be qualified to cure the ills of the human frame without he be familiar with the various parts of that frame. It was vital that the physician should be familiar with anatomy as practiced in the dissecting room. Knowledge of this kind could be secured in no other way. Another eminent qualification was perseverance. Many students were unwilling to devote a sufficient time to gaining the necessary information. To such he would say, without hard work and perseverance, success in your profession cannot be secured. Eschew idleness, bid good bye to leisure for the rest of your lives. Yours is a profession which seldom rewards with large wealth or worldly honor. To you, humanity calls for a practical display of virtue and disinterested devotion to the practice of the healing art. He gave a brief allusion to the history of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, who, though a poor boy and surrounded with all the embarrassments and drawbacks of poverty, collected, tissue by tissue, bone by bone and part by part, an anatomical museum, which has made that name a household word to the entire profession. He died rich only in the honor which he had attained through his perseverance. Some time afterward, the British Government paid a tardy tribute of respect to his memory by purchasing his collection. They paid his needy widow £15,000 for it, and it now remains, a more magnificent monument than Westminster Abbey would have been to his remains. The Professor closed with an appeal to the students to be diligent, and, above all, in the exercise of their professions, to wield the holy influences of Christianity, at the same time that they brought into use skill in the treatment of diseases. After an invitation given by Dr. Johnson to visit the lecture room and museum, the audience dispersed.

BOLTON'S CHICAGO BATTERY.

Their Gallantry in the Hatchee Battle.

We append below, a letter received by Coroner Wm. James, from his son Edward James, Junior First Lieutenant of Bolton's Battery, giving an interesting account of the conduct of this gallant corps in the Hatchie battle. Capt. Bolton's numerous friends and the friends of the boys in this battery, will be pleased to learn of their gallantry and that the brave deeds predicted of them upon their departure, have been more than realized. The following is the letter in question:

HEADQUARTERS CO. L, 2D ILL. ARTILLERY,
CAMP NEAR BOLIVAR,
October 9th, 1862.

Dear Father—Knowing that you will be anxious to hear from me, although I am nearly worn out, I take this early opportunity to write. Gen. Hurlbut's division left this place on Saturday morning last, and it soon was noised about that we were going to have a fight. We marched on Saturday about fifteen miles, rested until Sunday morning, and moved again, the 25th Indiana leading the column, followed by our battery. We had marched about two miles, when I observed a stir in front, and was ordered by Capt. Bolton to take forward our piece and shell a house which was shown me by Col. Morgan of the 25th Indiana. We immediately opened, and the shot told well, the first one hitting the end of the house about eight or nine feet from the ground. This piece I then left under command of Sergeant Nichols, who, by the way, is true blue and as brave a boy as ever wore a soldier's uniform, and then brought my other piece to bear on the barn in rear of the house. As the result of our work, the staff ascertained that one shell hit the house and that the other five were put into the barn. It seems that there had been nothing but the enemy's outposts at this place. As we drove them in, we advanced a mile, when our battery was again ordered to a hill to open on the enemy. He had two batteries playing on us, and I can assure you that the shot and shell fell thick and fast. It pains me to state that it was at this point that poor Charles S. Adams had his arm blown off through his own carelessness. At this time the whole battery was firing very rapidly, and as Charley heard the report of the piece near him, he thought it was his own, and stepped in to sponge again when number four pulled the lanyard just as the sponge was inserted in the gun. The saddest part of all is that Charley had proper attention, and had his arm been amputated at the time he would have lived. He died at this place on Tuesday, two days after the fight.

On this hill, we silenced one of the enemy's batteries, four twelve pounds and captured it without its being even spiked. We were now again ordered forward to the river to cover the infantry. We fired but a few rounds when we were ordered across the river to give the infantry confidence, and here was as hot a place as one need be in for the enemy's batteries were on a hill and had good range on us, the grape falling like hail. My horse was hit twice, and Lieut. Moore's [illegible]. Lieut. Moore had one man wounded, and I had two—one very badly, although he will recover. His name is Daniel French, and a brave boy he is too. Our infantry, after a hard struggle, in which Generals Ord and Veatch were wounded, gained the hill and drove the enemy back. We immediately took possession of the hill, and opened fire on another battery. At this point Bolton's battery gained its greatest honors, for as we held up a little, Sergeant Dunlap, of my first piece, sang out "Here they come," and sure enough there was a whole brigade charging upon two Ohio batteries which were about a quarter of a mile to our left; but they had reckoned without their host, for as we opened on them with a terrible shower of canister, they dropped their two stands of colors on the field and left, and this ended the fight. As we were the only ones that fired a shot at this brigade, we are to have the colors that were left on the field, and which we intend to send to Chicago. Our boys all acted with the greatest bravery. Should you see Supt. Dunlap of the Northwestern Railroad, you can tell him that he may be proud of his nephew Fred, and that he did his duty well. It is needless for me to speak of Capt. Bolton or Lieutenant Moore. They did their duty like officers; and as we are proud of them their friends can justly be so.

Your affectionate son,
EDWARD JAMES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Academy of Sciences meets at its rooms, corner of Lake and Clark streets, this evening.

Edwards Presbyterian Church.

After an interval of six weeks, the Edwards Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. L. Brooks, located on the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, was re-opened for public worship on Sunday last. Since it was closed the church has been greatly enlarged and remodelled, being now capable of accommodating 500 persons comfortably, whereas formerly, with an audience of 175, it was crowded. The dimensions of the church now are 52x93, with a lecture room and a hall for the Sabbath school in the basement. In almost every respect the building is entirely new. Instead of rough forms for seats, there are now comfortable pews; and the ladies of the church, with their own hands, furnished the cushions, prepared the carpets, and otherwise contributed to the interior comforts of the building. The whole affair has been gotten up with exceedingly good taste, and with great economy, the entire cost being only about $2,500.

The Edwards Society, up to the 1st of May last, belonged to the Congregational Church; but owing to the lack of interest manifested on the part of the leading churches of the city, it passed into the hands of the Presbyterians, since which time Rev. Mr. Brooks has been the pastor. To his untiring energy and perseverance is solely due the success of the Edwards Presbyterian Church, which now promises to be a permanent institution in the region of the Tenth Ward.

This (Tuesday) evening the church will be opened for the purpose of letting the slips for the ensuing year.

An Excellent Order.

The Provost Marshal at Camp Douglas has issued the following order, which we hope to see vigorously enforced:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, CAMP DOUGLAS, Oct. 13, 1862.

By authority of the General Commanding:

After this date, all persons within the limits prescribed by martial law, as defined by general order No. 8, dated July 11, 1862, are forbidden to sell any *ardent spirits* to any person, on pain of being arrested and placed in confinement by the Provost Marshal.
H. R. ENOCH, Provost Marshal.

EARLY CLOSING.—We the undersigned, music dealers, do hereby agree that we will close our stores from and after this date, during the fall and winter, at half-past 6 o'clock, in order to give our clerks a chance to attend the evening lectures.

H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street; ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street; JULIUS BAUER, 99 Clark street; W. W. KIMBALL, 90 Clark street; NATH'L GOULD

A REMARKABLE LADY.—Miss Tennessee Claflin, the Clairvoyant and Magnetic Doctress, is still stopping at No. 10 Harrison street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, where she will read the past, present, and future, and perform miraculous cures upon the sick. She will answer all letters and forward medicine when desired, to all parts of the country. oct9-6t

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 122 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h291-1y

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1862.

The demand for money continues very active. Customers are pressing the banks for all the accommodations they can afford. The rising market for almost everything tempts operators to invest largely, and hence currency is reported by all the leading houses as excessively close. The effect of this state of things is to render New York Exchange a drug. Bankers take it of customers at ⅛ off, and sales have been made at the same figure. We quote the buying price at ⅛@¼ discount. The selling range is ⅛ discount @ ⅛ premium; par being the more usual rate. The amount of exchange making is very heavy; and as is evident from the condition of the market, just now it is very considerably in excess of the demand. The fact shows the West to be in a highly prosperous condition. The balance of trade is plainly in our favor.

Gold is steadily rising. It reached 29 per cent. premium at the first Board in New York; and here it was bought at 28⅛c. Further dispatches showed it still rising in New York, and towards the close some of the bankers here bought at 29c premium. The last dispatches from New York made it 29¼c. We refer to our dispatches for particulars.

Silver was bought at 20@21.

Old Demand notes were bought at 24c premium.

Where this thing is to stop nobody dares to predict. We state facts, leaving our readers to shape their course to buy or sell as they think best.

EARNINGS OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. COMPANY, from the 1st to the 8th of October:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$35,780 55	$29,984 04	$5,805 51 Dec.
Passengers	10,418 97	13,577 32	3,158 35 Inc.
Mails, &c	$1,100.00	1,250 00	150 00 Inc.
	$47,298 52	$44,761.36	$2,497.16 Dec.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

First Board—Stocks—Higher with fair business. Gold 129¼.

Chi. & R. Island	81	Ill. Central scrip	69¾
C. B. & Quincy	105¼	Mich. Southern	41¼
P. Ft. W. & Chi.	66	Do guaranteed	79
Galena & Chicago	84¾	Michigan Central	88

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81. coup.	99¾	Treasury 7 3-10	105¾
Do regtd	104¾	U. S. 6s, 1 year	99¾

Second Board—Stocks higher and close stronger.

Chi. & Rock Island	82½	Michigan Central	88
Cleve. & Toledo	71	Harlem preferred	58
Galena & Chicago	86¼	Erie	57¾
Cleveland & Pitts	34	Erie preferred	85½
Ill. Central scrip	69	Hudson	68¾
Mich. South. gt'd	83	Harlem	24
Michigan Southern	43¾	Tennessee 6s	55¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 6s '81	104@104¼	U. S. '81, reg'd	104¾
Treas 7.3 10	105¾@105¾	Do. coupons	104
Demand Notes	125		

MONEY MARKET—Steady; 5 per cent., on call; 5¾@6 per cent. for prime paper.

Sterling Exchange—Unsettled and firmer; banker's bills quoted 142¾@144.

Gold—Firmer. Opening at 29, and closing firm at 30 per cent. premium. California gold bars 8⅜ premium.

New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Increase loans	$4,617,896
Increase specie	917,499
Increase in deposits	5,029,493
Decrease in circulation	20,067

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 13, 1862

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Br'ly. bu.
Canal	1174	....	56686	964	....	....
G & C U R R	1835	15883	11904	10562	1530	2170
R I R R	2273	8400	8750	4000	....	....
I C R R	1050	22900	29700	3900	700	1750
C B & Q R R	730	8975	25875	8548	1125	....
N W R R	1006	13943	1800	2400	....	1341
A & St L R R	1100	3680	7000	700	....	....
Total	8658	73131	144715	31054	3345	5464

	L'd lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs	Live Hogs No
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	50	....	42	....	300
R I R R	....	....	....	59	....	765
I C R R	6900	50	3300	80	14800	490
C B & Q R R	10770	....	3640	412	19730	2104
C & N W	....	....	....	33	....	100
A & St L R R	....	....	....	90	....	400
Total	17670	100	6940	709	34530	4099

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	3400	60550	144825	24700	....	....
To Oswego	....	10000	....	....	....	....
To Pt. Colb'ne	....	....	23900	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	3754	....	....	....	6800	....
To other ports	....	425	400	250	....	....
Total	7154	70975	168825	24950	6800	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—OCT. 11.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	1,174	Lumber, ft	346,947
Corn, bu	56,686	Staves, no	25,000
Oats, bu	964	Salt, brls	1,592

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 8,685 brls flour, 73,131 bu wheat, 144,715 bu corn, 31,054 bu oats, 3,345 bu rye, and 5,464 bu barley.

The receipts of wheat on the corresponding date in 1861 were 136,108 bushels.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were active and firm.

There was an active shipping and speculative demand for Flour and prices advanced fully 10c per brl on all grades—with sales of nearly 9,000 brls, at $5 15@6.00 for Winter extras; $4 75@5.10 for Winter supers; and $4.00@5.30 for Spring extras.

Wheat was held very firmly, but buyers were cautious and the market ruled quiet and rather lower on Spring grades, and steady on Winter—with light transactions at $1.08 for No 2 White; $1 04@1 06 for No 1 Red; $1.00@1 01 for No 2 Red; 98½@99c for Rejected Red; $1 00 for Amber Iowa; 96@97c for No 1 Spring; 88@90c for No 2 Spring; and 76@79c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was active and firm—with sales of upwards of 260,000 bushels, at 44c for White afloat; 44c for Yellow afloat; 36½@38c for Mixed afloat; 37c for Yellow in store; 35½@36½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 31@32c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing firm.

Oats were in good demand and active at 35½@36c for No 1 and 30@31c for Rejected. Rye 47c. Barley was in very active demand and the market advanced 5@10c per bushel—with liberal sales at 90@$1.00 on track. Highwines advanced 1c per gallon—with sales at 30½@31c. Salt advanced 10c per barrel—with sales at $3.35@3 60 afloat. Provisions were quiet but firm. Tallow advanced ½c—closing with a good demand at 10c—holders asking 10½c.

Freights were active steady. Twenty-nine vessels were engaged on 'Change at 10c for wheat to Oswego; 9c for corn, 10c for wheat and 7½c for oats to Buffalo.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat and Corn in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 13, 1862.	Oct. 6, 1862.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Flour, brls	5,716	14,612	8,789
Wheat, bu	694,625	565,368	865,849
Corn, bu	1,108,544	1,010,132	1,653,387

Foreign Salt in New York.

On the 9th, 28,000 bushels Turk's Island were sold at 36c.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Oct. 11.

Received, 71,180 bu, against 103,972 bu same day last year. Market 1@1½c lower—with sales of 112,000 bushels, at 91½@95c for No 1 Spring and 88½@90c for No 2 Spring. Freights, 8@8½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Oct. 10.

There was a fair demand at fully former rates, but the want of supplies checks business—sales, 2,000 brls western extra family at $6.25@6.75, at which rates there were more buyers than sellers.

Toledo Grain Market—Oct. 11.

Received, 60,919 bu wheat, 11,702 bu corn. Wheat active and firm at $1.12 for No. 1 Red, $1.10 for No. 2 Red, and $1.14@1.18 for No. 1 White. Corn, 40@41c. Rye active at 60c. Freights, 4½c to Buffalo and 9c to Oswego.

New York Wool Market—Oct. 10.

The market rules very firm, with a moderate demand; the sales include 50,000 lbs domestic fleeces at 50@65c for New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania fine, and 46@50c for coarse grades; 8,000 lbs. washed blanket wool at 38c.

New York Hide Market—Oct. 10.

Hides are in active demand, partly for investment, and the market is very firm. The sales include 1,500 Buenos Ayres at 25 cash; 1,000 do. at 24½; 2,000 wet salted New Orleans at 9½ cash; 7,000 Rio Grande, 23 2m. and 23½c; and 850 country slaughter on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Active and steady. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs. Rapid, John Thursby, Kenosha, Gold Hunter, Holt and Contest—all with wheat, at 10c; barks Monitor, Naomi, Mary B. Goffe; brigs Empire State, Standard; schrs. Ironsides, Barbarian, Enterprise, Grapeshot, Grand Turk, Merrimac, Sunnyside, Dauntless, A. E. Hart, Nicholas and Wings of the Morning—all with corn, at 9c; schr. Czar, oats, at 7½c, and a deck load of Highwines at 30c. To Port Colborne—Schr. Hastings, wheat, at 9½c. To Oswego—Schrs. H. S. Fairchilde, James Navagh, Cascade—all with wheat, at 15c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr. Montezuma, corn, at 16c. To Collingwood—Brig Powhattan, rye, at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,685 brls.; shipped, 7,154 brls. Market active, at an advance of fully 10c. Sales: 200 brls. "S. & P. Wise's" choice white winter at $6 00; 400 brls. "Exchange" (St. Louis) do at $5.95; 830 brls. "S & P. Wise's" XXX do at $5.90; 100 brls. "Belle Street" do at $5.85; 90 brls. "Rubicon" do at $5.80; 100 brls. "Bunker Hill" at $5.75; 150 brls. "Everybody's" at $5.75; 100 brls. "Star Mills" (Virden) at $5 75; 100 brls. "Sigel" at $5.60; 300 brls. "Huntley" at $5 60; 100 brls. "Venus" at $5.50; 200 brls. "Home Mills" at $5.45; 400 brls. "Lower Egypt" at $5.45; 175 brls. "Merrimac" at $5 45; 394 brls. "Chatham" at $5.40; 100 brls. "Lawrence" at $5.25; 100 brls. "Michigan" at $5.15; 83 brls. "Peerless" choice spring extra at $5 20; 300 brls. "Goodwin's Imperial" do at $5.12½; 100 brls. "Northern Wisconsin" do; 100 brls. "Northwestern" do; 100 brls. "Mount Carroll" do, and 100 brls. "Ford's Mills" at $5.10; 100 brls. "McKingey's" at $5.05; 100 brls. (brand not named,) at $5.05; 50 brls. "Merchant's" at $5.00; 89 brls. "Janesville" at $5 00; 200 brls. "Jerome & Ross" at $5.00; 135 brls. "Prairie State;" 200 brls. "Lea's Extra;" 148 brls. "Janesville Centre;" 70 brls. "McKinney's" and 100 brls. "Capitol" at $5.00, 400 brls. "Kane County" at $4 95; 125 brls. "East Elgin" at $4 95; 160 brls. "Wauconsta" at $4.90; 100 brls. "Oak Grove" at $4 80; 50 brls. "Albany" at $4 80; 100 brls. "Pacific" at $4.75; 100 brls. "Prairie Queen" at $4 65; 80 brls. "Appleton" on p. t.; 200 brls. "Smith's Mills" choice winter super at $5.10; 89 brls. "Macoupin" do at $5.10; 100 brls. "City" (Decatur) do at $4.90; 60 brls. "Dacotah" do at $4 90; 100 brls. "Kokokis" do at $4.80; 50 brls. Marion Co. winter super at $4.75—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 73,131 bu; shipped, 70,975 bu. Winter wheat was steady and firm. Spring wheat quiet and a shade lower. Sales: WINTER—3,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at $1 04; 800 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at $1 06; 400 bu No. 2 White in store at $1 08; 10,000 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.00; 3,000 bu do at $1.00½; 4,500 bu do at $1.01; 2,800 bu Rejected Red in store at 98½c; 3,500 bu do afloat at 94c. SPRING—300 bu Amber Iowa (in Munn & Scott's) at $1 00; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 96c; 12,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 97c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 88c; 6,000 bu do at 88½c; 1,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 89c; 4,000 bu do at 90c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 76c; 8,000 bu do at 77c; 3,000 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 79c.

CORN—Received, 144,715 bu; shipped, 168,825 bu. Market active and firm. Sales: 3,000 bu White afloat at 44c; 4,000 bu Mixed White afloat at 43c; 15,000 bu Yellow afloat at 42c; 16,000 bu do at 42½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu Mixed afloat at 38c; 15,000 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 20,000 bu do at 3[illegible]½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do afloat at 36½c; 5,000 bu do at 36½c; 5,000 bu Rejected afloat at 35c; 15,000 bu do at 33½c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 33c; 2,500 bu Yellow corn in store at 37c; 130,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 36c; 1000 bu do at 36½c; 15,000 bu do at 35½c; 3,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 31c; 6,000 bu do at 31½c; 15,000 bu do at 32c.

OATS—Received, 31,054 bu; shipped, 24,950 bu. Market firm and active. Sales: 32,000 bu No. 1 in store at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu do afloat at 37½c; 10,000 bu Rejected in store at 30c; 1,000 bu do at 30½c; 2,000 bu do (in a favorite house) at 31c.

RYE—Received, 3,345 bu; shipped, 6,800 bu. Market firm. Sales: 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 47c.

BARLEY—Received, 5,464 bu. Market advanced 5@10c per bushel. Sales: 1,000 bushels and 10 bgs choice at $1 00; 1,000 bu and 128 bgs good at 95c; 2,800 bu do at 91c, all on track; 800 bu medium at 85c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 100 brls. Market advanced 1c per gallon. Sales: 650 brls at 31c; 300 brls at 30½c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 63@64c per gal.

BEANS—60 bgs good at $1.87½; 4 bgs do at $1.65; 20 bgs at $1.50; 19 bgs inferior at $1.25.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales were as follows: 40 sks prime at $1.57½; 20 bushels good at $1.55.

SALT—Market advanced 10c per brl. Sales: 1,500 brls Onondaga at $3 35 afloat; 1,500 brls do at $3 50 delivered on cars for Kansas; 500 brls do at $3 40 on dock; 500 brls do at $3 50 afloat; 1,000 brls do at $3.60 afloat; Foreign Salt quiet. Sales: 100 sks G. A. at $2 85 delivered.

COOPERAGE—One car load at $1.75 for Pork Barrels, and $2.00 for Lard Tierces. Market firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet and nominal at $10@10.50. Lard scarce and in demand at 8¼@8¾c.

Tallow advanced ½c. Sales: 80 brls city at 9½c; 60 brls at 10c.

BUTTER—14 kegs good dairy at 12½c; 40 kegs fair do at 12c; 16 kegs choice at 13c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—ASHES—Firmer. Sales 40 brls. at $7 25 for pots, and $7 50 for pearls.

FLOUR—Advanced 10c ⅌ brl. with moderate receipts and good home trade demand. Sales 24,000 brls at $5 90@6 10 for super state; $6 20@6 45 for extra state; $5 90@6.10 for super western; $6.30@6 85 for common to medium extra western; $6 70@6 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 90@8 25 for trade brands do. Market closing firm with no sellers at inside quotations. Canadian flour 5@10c better with fair demand. Sales 1,100 brls, at $6.35@6.65 for common, and $6.85@8.00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 5 @4 62½. Corn meal steady. Sales 100 brls. Jersey at $3.50.

WHISKY—A shade firmer. Sales 950 brls. at 35@35½c.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer with fair demand in part, speculative, while prices generally have undergone no very decided change. Sales include, part in store, 31,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 16@1.21; 48,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 20@1.26; 19,700 bu. amber Iowa at 1.26@1 28; 38,800 bu choice new do. at $1 29@1.30; 85,000 bu winter red western, part in store. at $1 33@1 37; 3,800 bu. amber Michigan at $1.37@1 39; 14,600 bu. choice amber Kentucky at $1.40@1.41; 13,800 bu. amber Sheboygan at $1 30; 7,900 bu. white Illinois at $1 45; 23,500 bu. white Michigan at $1.45@1 50. Rye quiet, and firm at 67@72 for western; 82@ for state. Barley steady. Sales 1 900 bu. state at $1.15@1 22; Barley malt firmer. Sales 1,000 bu. at $1.40 cash. Corn a shade firmer with a fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 139,000 bu at 63@64c for shipping mixed western, including one parcel very choice at 65c; 57@61c for eastern; 49@56c for damaged and heated; 67@68c for white western. Oats dull at 56@58c for inferior to prime. Included in sales of corn are 40,000 bu prime mixed western, deliverable the first twenty days in Nov. at 64c.

GROCERIES—Coffee is in good demand with prices very firm. Sales 1,900 bags on private terms. Sugar—raw, steady and firm. Sales 900 hhds. New Orleans at 9¾@11c; 900 boxes Havana at 9¾c. Molasses quiet. Sales, 20 hhds. Barbadoes at 43c. Hops steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firmer. Sales of 3,724 brls. at $11.75@13 00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for western prime mess; $11.50@11.75 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales of 160 brls. at $5.10@7 00 for prime; $8.00@10.75 for city mess; $12.00@13 75 for repacked mess, and $13 50@14 87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and nominal. Beef hams steady and unchanged. Cut meats a shade easier. Sale of 50 pkgs at 4¾c for shoulders, and 7½c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard ruled steady, with moderate demand. Sales of 650 brls. at 10@10⅜c. Butter firm at 13@17c for Ohio, and 16@22½c for state. Cheese firm at 8½@10½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—The flour market was steady with fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand for red and amber winter, and the market steady. Sales 84,000 bu. at $1.19@1 20 for red winter Ohio and Indiana; $1 20½@1.23 for fair to genuine amber do. Spring wheat quiet, with no sales. Corn firm and in good demand at 47@49½c for fair to choice. Oats quiet and firm.

CANAL FREIGHTS—25c for wheat and 13c for corn to New York.

CANAL IMPORTS—18,000 brls. flour, 274,000 bu. wheat, 241,000 bu. corn, 54,000 bu oats

CANAL EXPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 128,000 bu. wheat, 184,000 bu. corn, 49,000 bu. oats, 1,000 bu. barley.

OSWEGO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat, steady; sales 6,000 bu. No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.05; red Ohio and Indiana Scarce. Corn, quiet. Barley, buoyant; sales 8,000 bu Canada at $1 12½.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 45c., wheat 10c., corn 9c. to New York.

IMPORTS—3,500 bu. flour, 95,000 bu. wheat, 20,000 bu. corn, 45,000 bu. barley.

EXPORTS—7,922 brls. flour, 38,000 bu. wheat, 40,000 bu. corn, 3,000 bu. oats.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Oct. 13, 1862.

UP—Prop. Badger; bark Shepherd, Louise Marsh, Fame, Jones, Newsboy; schr. Quickstep, Corinthian, Wellington, Surprise, Harvest Home, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Hibbard, Bates, Crawford, Collins, Brown, Farwell, Grey Eagle, Cooper.

DOWN—Prop. Empire State, Mendota, Free State.

Schr. Ludington, ashore on Long Point, Lake Erie.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Prop. Evergreen, Badger State, Racine.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Bark Fame, Shepherd, Ravenna; schr. Cuba, Frank Crawford, Wyoming, Reciprocity.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 13.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Detroit, Robertson, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Norman, Ogdensburgh, 131 bls salt, sundries.
Bark Orpheus, Morrison, Cleveland, 125 tons coal.
Bark R G Winslow, Rumage, Presqu' Isle, 394 tons coal.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, 172 tons coal.
Bark Torrent, Sherwin, Buffalo, 170 m lumber, 25 m lath, 6,000 pickets.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Bark Norman, Hansen, Buffalo, 185 m lumber, 200 tons coal.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 276 tons coal.
Bark Prince of Wales, Graham, Port Colborne, 60 cords wood.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay, 163 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Bark Geo Burnside, Halpin, Bay City, 60 m lumber, 1,000 brls salt.
Bark Cleveland, Becker, Cleveland, 351 tons coal.
Bark Ogontz, Croston, Oconto, 310 m lumber.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Evans, Presqu' Isle, 425 tons coal.
Brig Robert Hollister, Baker, Bay City, 1,000 brls salt.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Bailey's Harbor, 75 cords wood.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 120 tons coal.
Brig Mariner, Kline, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Brig C P Williams, Balentine, Buffalo, 240 m lumber, 26 m lath.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 110 m lumber, 210 m lath.
Schr Wallis, Waring, Holland, 48 cds wood.
Schr Gesine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc, 350 m shingles, 25 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Simson, Two Rivers, 55 m lumber.
Schr C North, McGraw, Sheboygan, 86 cds wood.
Schr Liberty, Hansen, Sheboygan, 46 cds wood.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr G Knapp, Davis, Pindleton, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kate Sinclair, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 110 m lumber.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Pier Cove, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr Charlotte, Felton, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Clipper City, Gott, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Navagh, Collins, Oswego, 100 tons pig iron, 1,200 bags salt.
Schr Cascade, Day, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Star of the North, McKee, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr J S Newhouse, Bartlett, Cleveland, 430 tons coal.
Schr Mary B Hale, Sawyer, Presque Isle, 330 tons coal.
Schr Mary M Scott, Hansburger, Presque Isle, 310 tons coal.
Schr Matt Root, Blanchard, Presque Isle, 317 tons coal.
Schr Susquehannah, Perrin, Presque Isle, 330 tons coal.
Schr R Dart, Montague, Presque Isle, 166 tons coal, sundries.
Schr Supply, Ramsey, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Barbarian, Clement, Buffalo, 1,200 brls salt.
Schr Meridian, Downing, Buffalo, 144 cds wood.
Schr Contest, Rogers, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo, 883 brls salt.
Schr S W Nichols, Miller, Buffalo, 991 brls salt.
Schr Enterprise, Simonds, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr H S Fairchild, Brayman, Buffalo, 1,200 brls salt.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Buffalo, 151 cds wood.
Schr George Goble, Perry, Kingston, 1,500 bags salt.
Schr Harriet Ross, Rogers, Kingston, 600 bags salt.
Schr E M Peck, Sinclair, Sarnia.
Schr R M Goffe, Sproule, Port Colborne.
Schr Merrimac, Evers, Windsor, 124 cds wood.
Schr Hastings, Howard, Belleville, 15 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Mustard, Kingston
Schr Wm H Merritt, Murray, Kingston, 60 cds wood.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Duck Lake, 80 m lumber, 700 railroad ties.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargeson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Green Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, Runkville, 70 cds wood.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Amsterdam, 50 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Kalamazoo, 100 m staves.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland 65 m staves.
Schr Speed, Reid, South Haven, 80 cds wood.
Schr Sutherland, Thomson, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 40 m lath
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Cape Vincent, 450 m lath
Schr Africa, Warner, Detroit, 30 m staves, 606 brls salt.
Schr J F Tracy, Goodwin, Bay City, 125 m lumber.
Schr Montezuma, Millan, Bay City, 2,800 brls salt.
Schr Major Anderson, Cleland, Bay City, 1,960 brls salt.
Schr G Barber, Shea, Grand Haven, 81 cds wood
Schr Morning Light, Hea, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr F T Barney, Moffat, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle, 330 tons coal.
Schr Wyandotte, McGraw, Presque Isle, 333 tons coal.
Schr Arrow, Zimmerly, Presque Isle, 450 tons coal.
Schr Shook, Hearns, Presque Isle, 350 tons coal.
Scow Harriet Ann, Swenson, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Thomson, South Haven, 22 cds wood.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White Lake, 50 cords shingle bolts.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, White Lake, 20 m timber, 15 cds bolts.
Scow Storm, Callow, White Lake, 10 m lumber, 50 cds wood.
Scow Grace A Green, Larsen, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Pensaukee, 95 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove, 52 cds wood.

CLEARED .... October 13.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 235 bu wheat, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark R G Winslow, Rumage, Buffalo, 22,500 bu wheat.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, sundries.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Gesine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Liberty, Hansen, Sheboygan.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr G F Foster, Hansen, Muskegon.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr Albany, Paulsen, Centreville.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Wolf River.
Schr Gazelle, Sanderson, Sheboygan.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welsh, Pier Cove.
Schr Honest John, Roland, Kalamazoo.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, White River.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven.
Schr C Y Richmond, Nelson, Oswego, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Denmark, McGraw, Buffalo, 10,250 bu corn.
Schr Amelia, English, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Midnight, Jasmer, Buffalo, 18,350 bu corn.
Schr White Squall, Pratt, Buffalo, 15,200 bu corn.
Schr Racer, Bryan, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr A J Rich, Crawford, Buffalo, 16,100 bu wheat.
Schr George Foote, McKenzie, Buffalo, 16,800 bu wheat.
Schr Caroline E Bailey, Hawkins, Collingwood, 6,800 brls flour.
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Comet, Stuart, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Adirondac, McKee, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn
Schr A G Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Grand Traverse, 1,200 bu corn.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Green Bay, 1,500 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargeson, Green Bay.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, Runkville.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Amsterdam.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr Prince of Wales, Graham, Port Colborne, 23,000 bu corn
Scow Kerwaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River.
Scow Grace A Green, Larsen, White River.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo.
Scow Mt Vernon, Johnson, Kalamazoo.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... October 11.

Nebraska, Joliet, 80 tons coal, 6,000 lbs household goods.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,890 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
John McNellis, LaSalle, 8,400 bu oats, 32 bu potatoes.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn, 500 lbs beans.
Gen. Taylor, Joliet, 76 cubic yards rubble stone.
Imperial, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Queen City, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Alabama, LaSalle, 1,174 brls flour, 100 brls oil.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Stranger, LaSalle, 95 tons coal.
Gen. Grant, Morris, 5,300 bu corn.
Alice, LaSalle, 5,216 bu corn.
M O'Connor, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED .... October 11.

Lockport, Lockport, 1,200 ft lumber, 540 lbs mdse.
American Star, LaSalle.
Edmonia, DuPage.
Robert Holmes, Utica.
Imperial, Lockport.
Hunter, LaSalle, 70,359 ft lumber.
S A Douglas, Seneca.
Aleonea, Ottawa.
Powhattan, LaSalle.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 514 brls salt.
Atlanta, LaSalle, 110,550 ft lumber.
Shamrock, 983 brls salt, 25 m staves.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
H Cooley, Joliet.
Clarrett, LaSalle, 57,755 ft lumber, 25 brls salt.
Edinburgh, LaSalle, 51 m lumber, 1,300 ft siding.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 8th, 1862, by Rev G. L. Wiley, Mr. SAYRE G. NIGHT of Racine, and Miss REBECCA THAYER, of Savannah, Ill.

By Rev. A. Kenyon, Oct. 12th, Mr. RICHARD R. SHULE to Miss ANNA MORRIS, all of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, Oct. 12th, WILLIAM B. PLATT, aged 34 years.

Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. R. R. Clawson, 194 Monroe street.
☞ Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

In Thornton, Ill., Oct. 1st, MERRILL FRANKLIN, twin son of Captain F. A. and S. Augusta Cleveland. Also, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9th, CHAS. AUGUSTUS, remaining twin son of Capt. F. A. and S. Augusta Cleveland, aged nine months.

In Benton, Mich., Oct. 6th, CHARLES A. MORTON, son of Henry C. Morton, aged eight years. Charlie, "Our own white rose of all the world."

In this city, Oct. 12th, at his residence, NELSON H. POWERS, in the 46th year of his age.
☞ New York papers please copy.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms
BUSHELS PER DAY.
Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - - 1,500 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to Illinois Central Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Sawyer & Co., Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
Manufacturer, 160 and 162 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

BOARDING—Several suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families. Inquire at the Burnet House, No. 411 Clark street. GLASS & G. BRIGGS, Proprietors.

Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished room, … Court House, within a short distance of the … by a single gentleman. Address "R. G." Post Office Box 2662.

WANTED—A large sized safe from sixty to seventy-five inches high. Address Box 279.

WANTED—To purchase a substantial Cottage Residence, with large Lot, situated in the suburbs of the city—West or South Side. A moderate distance outside city limits not objectionable, or vicinity of Hyde Park. Address by letter, stating location and lowest terms, "J. P." Sherman House. oc11-v265-3t

WANTED—A situation by an experienced Dry Goods Salesman. Has been four years in the business. Address for three days to A. AUGUSTUS, P. O. Box 2836. oc11-v257-3t

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of L. H. Burch & Co., by J. BRECHER, 25 Lasalle street.

WANTED.—Eight or ten good Coopers can find permanent employment and good pay by applying to HIRAM WALKER, Windsor, Canada West.

WANTED—A small House or a part of a house of four or five rooms, suitable for a family of two persons. Rent must be reasonable. Address "House," Tribune Office. oc11-v271-3t

WANTED—100 country Horses and Mules wanted at the Pheonix Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, for which I will pay cash on delivery. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—By a young man who has had considerable experience in the Shipping Commission Business, a situation as general clerk or book-keeper. Inquire of H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK 93 South Water street. oc11-v249-3t

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons) For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the office, 204 South Clark street. oc9-v120-1m

WANTED—$15,000 for three or five years on unincumbered real estate in the city of Chicago. Parties desiring will please address through Post Office Drawer 5480, stating terms for approved security. oc9-v193-1w

WANTED—Boot makers and Fitters. Apply at the office of McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, No. 45 Wabash avenue. oc8-v120-1w McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO.

WANTED—Agent to canvas the city for "Brown's Patent Gas Burner Regulator," now being extensively introduced among all Gas Consumers. A liberal per centage offered to Agents. Call at office 152 Clark street, (up-stairs.)

WANTED—Agents wanted to whom we will pay ($1.20) one dollar per day, and all expenses. Address, with stamp enclosed, "AMERICAN SOLDER COMPANY," Chicago, Ill. oc7-v99-1w

WANTED—Until the first of May, a small house or part of a house, not less than five or six rooms in a good neighborhood for a family of three, (no children.) References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 2365, Chicago, stating terms and location. oc11-v273-1w

WANTED—To exchange good cultivated farms or city property at Kenosha, Wisconsin, for a Drug Store of about fifteen hundred dollars capital, in Chicago. Some cash will be paid. Address immediately, "R F P." Post Office Box 2351, Chicago. oc10-v236-3t

WANTED—A Clerk in a Wholesale and Retail Drug House. One well acquainted with the city and country trade, can secure a good berth by applying at 192 Lake street, corner of Lake and Wells, Chicago, Ill. G. B. BIRCH.

WANTED.—$3,000—A young man, for many years a resident of Chicago, having $3,000 in cash, would like to take an interest in some good business already established in this city. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 790. oc7-v78-1w

WANTED—By two married gentlemen, board with two good bedrooms and parlor attached. South Side, east of State and south of Twelfth streets, preferred. Address "P." Box 3181, stating location, terms, etc. References exchanged. oc7-v116-1w

WANTED—A situation in a Commission or Wholesale Grocery House, by a person who has been ten years in the Commission business in this city. Has a large country acquaintance, and would engage at a reasonable salary. References given if required. Address "COMMISSION," Box 1773 Chicago Post Office. oc11-v252-3t

WANTED—Agents to solicit subscribers for "Abbott's History of the War." From $100 to $200 per month is to be made by good active agents. Address CLARKE & CO., Springfield, Illinois, or Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit subscriptions to our "HISTORY OF THE WAR," and other popular Illustrated Works. Smart men can make from $50 to $30.00 a week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., No. 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2479 WALTER F. COTTLE, Agent. oc10-v238-1w

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, TO SELL OUR SUPERIOR PRIZE PACKAGES & PORTFOLIOS. Contains nothing but what is first class: more Stationery, better Jewelry; one Soldier's Camp Companion, &c. ☞ Send for Circulars. GEO. B. EVANS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—To Shoemakers. Wanted immediately Ten good Boot Bottomers and two Fitters, to work on wholesale work. Good wages, constant employment, and cash every Saturday, will be given. Apply to Messrs. FARGO & BILL, Lake street, Chicago, or to L. CHAPIN & CO., South Bend, Indiana. oc11-v231-2w

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where any person may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations may find such at this office.

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchies of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3021.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $7 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3682, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $20 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent Improved Indelible Marking Pencil. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples of marked linen, send one stamp. Address E P. CLARK Northampton, Mass. jy21-e977-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5959 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box, 1634. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents. Now ready the NEW HISTORICAL WAR MAP Prize Package. The Map put in this Package is worth 25 cents alone, but I put in twelve sheets of good paper, twelve envelopes, 1 pen and holder and one handsome prize of jewelry. No Package put up in this country worth half as much. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 58 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4423. oc9 v161-1m

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, … CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL, a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 20 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21. jy21-e977-3m

WANTED—Hardware—The advertiser having had eighteen years experience in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron, Stoves, &c., (and has traveled three years) in Chicago and the West, would like a situation as manager of a country concern or clerk in the city. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capacity for business of any kind entrusted to him. Address "E." Post Office Drawer 6177, Chicago. oc11-v268-1w

WANTED, AGENTS—Something New.
SOMETHING NOVEL.
Something worthy of notice.
We shall issue on Monday next a GREAT NEW PRIZE PACKAGE, destined to be the success of the season. Wanted by every soldier and welcome in every household; far superior to any package now in the world; it is bound to create a sensation; wonderful in contents. Unequalled in quality, beautiful in design; unapproachable in price; $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.
Situation on a Farm Wanted.
A Scotchman, a practical farmer, wishes a situation on a good dry farm. Is a first rate plougher and sower of all kinds of grain and grass seeds. Has had a great deal of experience in breeding and rearing of stock, and indeed
Everything connected with the Farm.
Remuneration either in money or shares. Address W. M. G., Wilmington, Will County, Illinois. oc11-v218-3t

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.—A new good ones to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and warranted … Stationery Package put up in this country. … J. H. JOHNSON, … P. O. Box …, CHICAGO.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, on the 5th inst., a yellow COW, short cocked horns, the hair on her tail sheared off, left ear cropped. Who ever will return her to the undersigned, or give information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. JAMES HOOK, in basement of No. 31 Clark street.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Cottage Grove avenue, (Carville) a Dark Bay Horse about fifteen hands high. Has on three old shoes and one new one—has a little white stripe on nose and dark legs. Any person giving information leading to the recovery will be suitably rewarded. JAS. SMALE, opposite the Cot works.

MRS. J. BRATTAN, fashionable Dress Maker. No. 117 West Jackson St., Chicago, Ill. Cutting and Fitting taught in one lesson. Terms, $1.00. All kinds of Machine Stitching and Fluting done on short notice. All dresses warranted to fit.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE—OF … Cloths, Cassimeres, … and Union Cloths … on Thursday, Oct. 16th, at 9½ o'clock … rooms, No. 58 Lake street. GILBERT & SAMPSON.

A LARGE AND GENERAL assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, … at Gilbert & Sampson's, No. 58 Lake street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON … will sell at Auction … BEST WHITE CROCKERY …

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Velvet Carpets, Piano Forte, … AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, … Dwelling House of … No. 195 West Jackson Street, Corner of Halsted street, …

43 Crates CROCKERY WARE AT AUCTION. Without Reserve for Cash. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, … Salesrooms, No. 44 and 46 Dearborn street, … the Tremont House. 43 Crates White Crockery Ware, … Will be Sold Without Reserve.

DRY GOODS, UNDERSHIRTS AND WOOL SOCKS AT AUCTION …

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION …

GORE, WILSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales … BOOTS AND SHOES …

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 44 & 46 Dearborn St., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; … Engagement of the young and beautiful … actress, MISS JANE COOMBS, Who will appear in a series of the most popular … TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, second night of the new play of THE WIFE'S SECRET. LADY EVELINE AMYOTT … Sir Walter Amyott … Lord Arden … Jabez Sneed … Neville, a Page … GRAND DANCE … To conclude with a DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Col. Freelove … Lady Freelove … In rehearsal, THE WORLD OF FASHION.

MUSICAL. Preparatory Class OF THE MUSICAL UNION. The Second Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14 … Under the direction of Professor Hans Balatka. …

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. 214 Wabash Avenue, …

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class Grocery Store, doing an excellent business, … the best locations in the City of Chicago … country, lake or canal trade. …

FOR SALE—I offer for sale … NEW MILL. Which is in complete running order. … or inquire of J. M. KINGWELL …

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lots No. nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11) Block numbered three (3), and Lots … in Block numbered four (4); all in … Webster's Addition to Chicago. … and 47 Lake street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Steam Flouring Mill. … Carpenter Shop, or to Post Office Box 181, …

FOR SALE—Second hand Carriages for sale. …

FOR SALE—One first class Billiard Table …

FOR SALE—Large House … Lot on Hubbard street …

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two new three … and Basement Brick Houses, … Wabash avenue, now being finished … & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, at wholesale and retail. … W. W. KIMBALL …

TO RENT.—The Brick Store 119 Randolph street, … WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. … I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, …

A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street. Offers for sale the following goods, … prices, viz: …

GRACELAND CEMETERY. TIME TABLE. …

CASTINGS, CASTINGS. … IRON CASTINGS …

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

Republican Union County Convention.

The Republican Union electors of the county of Cook, and all others, irrespective of past party affiliations, who endorse the President's proclamation of freedom, who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the overthrow of treason and subjugation of traitors, and for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, are hereby requested to hold primary meetings in the townships and wards of Cook county, on Tuesday, October 21st, for the election of delegates to a County Convention, to be holden at Metropolitan Hall, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 23d of October, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator in the *twenty-fifth* district, and three Representatives in the *fifty-ninth* (west) district; two Representatives in the *sixtieth* (south) district; two Representatives in the *sixty-first* (north) district; also, a candidate for Sheriff, and a candidate for Coroner.

The Convention will also choose a County Central Committee, to serve for the ensuing year, and will transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

In the township meetings, the polls will be opened at 2 p. m., and kept open until 4 p. m., and at the usual places of holding elections, unless the Township Committees shall select other places and give general notice of the same. The meeting for West Chicago will be held in Holstein, at Steinhouse's saloon.

At Evanston the meeting will be held at the Reynolds House, at 7 p. m.; and at Hyde Park at 7 p. m., at the depot.

In the city of Chicago the meetings will be held at the following places, and kept open until 7 o'clock:

1st Ward—Orient House.
2d Ward—286 State street.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office in Court House.
4th Ward—Armory.
5th Ward—Engine house, corner of Washington & Clinton streets.
6th Ward—West Market.
7th Ward—F. Frillman's, corner of Wells and Division streets
8th Ward—North Market.
9th Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie.
10th Ward—Chas. Lind, corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

The electors aforesaid, at the primary meetings, will put in nomination candidates for Supervisors, Justices and Constables for their respective townships and wards.

The different wards and townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1st	18	6th	17
2d	12	7th	15
3d	8	8th	8
4th	6	9th	5
5th	14	10th	10
Townships.		Townships.	
Barrington	3	Maine	3
Bremen	3	Niles	3
Bloom	2	New Trier	3
Calumet	2	Northfield	3
Cicero	2	Orland	2
Evanston	3	Palos	2
Elk Grove	2	Proviso	2
Hanover	2	Palatine	3
Hyde Park	2	Rich	3
Jefferson	3	Schaumberg	2
Lemont	2	South Chicago	2
Lake	2	Thornton	3
Lake View	2	West Chicago	2
Lyons	3	Wheeling	3
Leyden	3	Worth	2

The ward and town committees will call the meetings to order in their respective wards and towns. By authority.

C. N. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
L. C. P. FREER,
JACOB REHM,
H. WILLMARTH,
Members of County Central Committee.
Chicago, Oct. 14 1862.

Hon. E. B. Washburne's Appointments.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Republican and Union candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, will address the citizens of

Morrison, Wednesday evening, 15th inst.,
Sterling, Thursday evening, 16th inst.,
Dixon, Friday evening, 17th inst.,
Amboy, Saturday evening, 18th inst.

Mr. Ingersoll's Appointments.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Republican Union candidate for Congress for the State at large, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Springfield, Sangamon county, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
Decatur, Macon county, Thursday, Oct. 16.
Bement, Piatt county, Friday, Oct. 17.
Champaign, Champaign county, Saturday, Oct. 18.
Danville, Vermilion county, Monday, Oct. 20.
Charleston, Coles county, Tuesday, Oct. 21.
Paris, Edgar county, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Olney, Richland county, Friday, Oct. 24.
Salem, Marion county, Saturday, Oct. 25.
Alton, Madison county, Monday Oct. 27.
Quincy, Adams county, Wednesday, October 29.
Macomb, McDonough county, Thursday, October 30.
Lewistown, Fulton county, Friday, October 31.

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments.

Hon. S. W. Moulton, Union candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional district, will address the voters of the district at the following times and places:

In Macoupin, Macoupin county, Wednesday, Oct 15th.
Litchfield, Montgomery county, Thursday, Oct. 16th.
Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Friday, Oct. 17th.

Mr. Moulton intends to make a thorough canvass of the district.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Our returns from the elections held yesterday in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, are very meagre. The results, so far as heard from, are about as follows:

In PENNSYLVANIA, it will rejoice the hearts of all true patriots to learn that the venerable Thaddeus Stevens is returned to Congress in the Lancaster District, notwithstanding the corrupt opposition of "Old Pub. Func.," by full 3,000 majority. Moorhead, in the Pittsburgh and Williams in the Alleghany Districts, both Union, are also elected. We have no returns from the other districts. Alexander Henry, the Union candidate, is re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia by full 3,000 majority.

In OHIO, we have returns only from the two Cincinnati Congressional Districts, both of which have been probably carried by the Tories. We sincerely regret the defeat of Mr. Gurley.

In INDIANA, the Congressional delegation will probably stand as now—seven Republicans to four Tories. Every true patriot will deeply regret the election of the infamous Voorhees, and will as sincerely rejoice over the re-election of the gallant and true-hearted Colfax. The State ticket is in doubt, but probably the Republican is successful.

From IOWA, our returns are meagre. Hiram Price (Union) is elected to Congress from the Davenport district, and Mr. Wilson (Union) from the Burlington district. Further than this, we have no returns.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

It is important that Cook county should be represented in Congress by some one who can boast a fair English education. This Mr. Sherman cannot do. We care not what business in life a man may have followed, provided he be thoroughly loyal and decently versed in those branches of knowledge which are taught in our common schools. But Mr. Sherman is a notoriously ignorant man. He has dubbed himself the "laboring man's friend," but in so doing he has paid them the worst possible compliment, for there are not ten laboring men in Chicago who cannot write and speak *some* language better than himself. The remark which Mr. Sherman "hove in to *facilitate* business," while a member of the Legislature, has made him more famous than forty Sherman Houses could do.

In the halls of Congress, Mr. Sherman would take about the same place, in point of influence, as an average doorkeeper. A great many ignorant men get into Congress, but none so ignorant as Mr. Sherman have been there within our recollection—certainly not since Jones of Iowa was kicked out. Shall it be said in the next Congress that Chicago is represented by the most illiterate man in the whole body? If we are to have a Tory, let us at least have one who is equal to the construction of a correct English sentence.

Mr. Sherman will never be "hove" into Congress, however strenuously his friends may "facilitate" the business.

WHO GOES FOR SHERMAN?

Every secessionist in Chicago goes for Sherman. Name them all, and find one, if you can, who does not support him with all his might. How does it happen that not a single rebel sympathizer in Chicago supports Mr. Arnold? How shall we account for their unanimity and accord in blowing and striking for Sherman? The answer is plain—they think Mr. Sherman is *their* man. They believe that he coincides with them. They must have good reason for their belief, or we should find now and then one opposing him.

The Chicago *Times* supports Sherman, and it ought to. If there were forty editors here who had expressed a desire to open a fire in the rear of the Union army, they would all be for Sherman. … S. Morris, the Bardolph of the … American party, whose secession sympa…

SAFETY